THE BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED THRICE A-WEEK,—EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES.

No Subscriptions can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the subscription is proposed

VOL. XLVII. SATURDAY 19 JANUARY, 1839. NO. 3202

FOR LONDON, The New Ship *Berkshire*, 600 Tons, JOHN CLARKSON, Commander, Expressly fitted up for Passengers and carries a Surgeon, will leave for the above Port on the 20 February. For Passage apply to Captain Clarkson at the Office of Messrs Remington and Co.

—Bombay, 19th. January 1839.

FOR LONDON AND THE CAPE. —The "AURORA." 550 Tons, J. A. Cox, Commander, under engagement to Government, to sail on the 24th instant.

For freight apply to

WOOLER AND Co.

Bombay, 19th January, 1839.

FOR LIVERPOOL, The fine new Ship "*Lancaster*," 756 tons register, *D. Campbell*, Commander, has splendid accommodations for Passengers, and Carries a Surgeon having the whole of her cargo engaged, will be despatched early next month.

For Passage apply to,

HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

Meadow Street, 19th Jan., 1839.

SUPREME COURT—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration in the goods of *George Bower Stoker*, in the H. C. Steamer "Semiramis, James Riley also of the "Semiramis," Gunner John Buchanan, Gunner Joseph Fenton, Qr, Mr. Charles Frederickson, Seaman Edward Boyde, and Seaman William Wittington, severally deceased, may be granted to Oswald William Ketterer, Esquire, Registrar of the said Court, all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 17th day of January, 1839.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of administration in the Goods of *J. E. Faikney*, late a Lieutenant in the Military service of the East India Company on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted to *Oswald William Ketterer* Esq. Registrar of the said court. All persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof; dated this 11th day of January, 1839.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration (with the Exemplification of the last Will and Testament annexed) of the Goods, Chatels, Rights and Credits of *Sir George Mathias Cox, Baronet*, late a Major General in the East India Company's Service, deceased, may be granted to *Thomas Wingate Henderson Esquire*, (as one of the constituted Attorneys of *Dame Emelie Virginie, Cox*, and *John Lucas Esquire*, the Executrix and Executor named in the Will of the said Sir George Mathias Cox) reserving the Right of *Henry Fawcett* and *Robert Wigram Crawford Esquires*, to come in and apply for the same, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 10th day of January, 1839.

PATCH AND BAINBRIDGE.—*Proctors.*

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Tuesday next, the 22d instant, *Blackwell Cursetjee and Co.* will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms at 11 A. M. A large quantity of Books amongst which are many scarce and valuable works (especially upon Law) Pieces of Flannel, Broad Cloth, Bengal Cheroots, Household furniture and Sundries.

AT NOON.

A quantity of Port and Sherry in Bottle and at 1 P. M.

An Half Bred English Horse, has been ridden by a Lady, and any other Cattle or Carriages that may offer.—Bombay, 19th Jan. 1839.

A list of the Books will be printed on Monday and may be had of the Auctioneers.

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE and Co have recently received an Invoice of Preserved Provisions in Canisters containing 1, 2 and 4 lbs. each viz. Mock Turtle Soup, Soup and Bouilli, Ox Tail Soup, Vegetable Soup, Chicken Broth, Fresh Salmon, Lobsters, Carrots, Green Peas, Turnips, Mulligatawny Paste, Anchovy and Herring Paste, *Pate a la Diable* Sardines, Arrow Root, Tapioca, Carraway Seeds, Pearl Barley, Essence of Coffee, Cocoa Paste, Chocolate Powder &c. &c.

—No. 10 Forbes Streets, Bombay, 19th January, 1839.

FOR SALE
AT THE COURIER OFFICE,

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANACK, with an INDIAN CALENDAR, for 1839; Among other miscellaneous information, the Calendar contains, in addition to the Regulations for the Bombay Steamers, authentic and practical information on the subject of the OVERLAND ROUTE, dates of probable arrivals and departures of, and rates of passage, by the various Mediterranean Steamers &c. &c.—The Army, Civil, and Indian Navy Lists corrected up to the 31st of December, and the list of H. H. the Nizam's Army to the 15th of December. The whole printed with new type on English Paper.— PRICE 6 RUPEES.

Courier Office, 19th January 1839.

FOR SALE.

THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the year 1839, shewing the various modes of reckoning time, among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS, and MALABARIANS. Also a list of such holidays as are allowed by Goverment during the year, printed on Europe Paper.—PRICE RUPEES Two.

Courier Office, 19th January 1839.

FOR SALE—No. XXXII, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST corrected up to 31st October 1838. Printed on Europe paper. —PRICE RUPEES 3.—Courier Office, 19th January 1838.

AUCTION

ON Thursday the 24th January instant, at 11 A. M. Messrs ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will submit for public Sale, at his late residence the "BEE HIVE" (on the North West side of Malabar Hill) the Household Furniture and Property of the late JAMES BRUCE SIMSON, Esquire, of the Civil Service; the same consists of Plate, Plated Ware, Glass and Queens-ware, Cutlery, Blackwood Furniture, comprizing Couches, Ottomans, and Chairs to match, Pier Tables with marble Slabs, Screens, Teapoys, a Set of Mahogany Dining Tables, Jackwood Side-board, Chairs, Handsome Chandeliers, Double Branched Wallshades. Book Cases with Glass Doors, A double barrelled Gun, Pistols, Office, Dressing, and Bed-room Furniture, Cooking Utensils, a large Collection of Books a quantity of superior Wines, and Beer, &c. &c. &c,

ALSO.

A London built Britzka, with Harness, a Buggy and Harness, a Buggy Horse, a Pair of Carriage Horses, and several other high Caste Riding Horses. At the conclusion of the Sale, about 200 Pots and Tubs of choice Plants, which will be put up in convenient lots.

Catalogues are in course of Publication, and may be had on the premises, or at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, on Monday the 21st inst, when the property will be on view.

Nesbit Lane, 19th Jan. 1839

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Wednesday next, the 23d January inst., Messrs. *Robert Frith and Co.* will submit for Public sale at their rooms commencing at 11 A. M. a valuable assortment of property, consisting of Silver Ware, comprising, Table, Dessert, and Tea Spoons, Soup, and Milk Ladles, Milk Bowl, Tumbler, and Wine Glass covers, and a Table Ring, Plated Ware consisting of handsome Curry Dishes, Bread Basket, Egg Frames, Liquor Frames, Wine Coolers, Bottle Stands, Water Plates, Coffee Pot Salver, Pickle Frames, Candlesticks &c. A Microscope, in case, 4 Cashmere Shawls, an Eight day Clock by *Desbois and Wheeler* of London, Several Handsome pictures in Gilt Frames, Glass and Queens ware, a quantity of Books, Boxes of Cheroots, Damaged Kid Gloves, a variety of useful Household Furniture, amongst which are, Jackwood Couches, Chairs, Dining, Dressing and Card Tables, Cloths, Cupboards, Tea poys, an upright cottage Paino Forte and Music Stool &c. &c.

AT 1. P. M.

A Grey Riding Horse, belonging to an Officer leaving the presidency and any other Cattle, or Carriages that may offer.

Also, on the same day at 4 P. M. a large sized single poled Tent, pitched on the Esplanade, nearly opposite the Sally Port.—Nesbit Lane, 18th Jan. 1839

FOR Sale on Commission.—A very high Caste Arab Charger, 6 years old, 14hds.—2¼in. high. Price Moderate. Also A high caste Arab Horse rising 5 yrs Color Grey price 650 rupees.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co.

Nesbitt Lane 19th Jan. 1839.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO., have just received an Invoice of superior Plated Ware, which is exposed for sale "on Commission;" the same comprizes, Silver mounted Decanter Stands, Plated Spoons, Forks, Tea and Dessert Spoons, Dessert Forks, Salt Spoons, Sauce Ladles, Skewers, Nut Crackers, Shade Snuffers, Soup Ladles, Ivory handled Dessert Knives and Forks, Muffineers, Egg Spoons, [illegible] and Liquor Frames, &c. &c. &c.

MEERJEE AHMEDBHOY, most respectfully begs to acquaint his Customers, and Ladies and Gentlemen that he has received by the ship Berkshire. Captain *John Clarkson* his commissioned Goods, viz. Bonnetts, Silks, Ribbons, and a varieety of other articles.—Bombay 18th January, 1839.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Sheriffa Bebee* and her Husband *Shaik Abdulla Bavajeer* has contracted to sell a House to *Shaik Abdulla Bin Caheer Mahomed Atkaree*, situated in the Street of Done Todd, assessed under No. 11 and 12 and in Collector's Book under No. 1332, in the neighbourhood of Shaik Chand Butcher. If any person or persons have any claim by way of Mortgage or inheritance they are hereby requested to make known the same to the Collector of Land Revenue, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated 17 January 1839.

اشتهار

شریفہ بی بی وشوهرش شیخ عبد ٦٦ باوزیربا
شیخ عبد ٦٦ بن کبیر محمد اد کاري قرارکرده
است براي فروخته ن یک خانه که ان در
محله دوتارقریب خانهٔ شیخ چاند قصاب
واقع است وبران خانه مذکور نمبر چاپه
١١ و ١٢ ونمبر کلکتر ١٣٣٢ مرقوم است و
برخانه مزبور کسانیکه دعوي قرض یارهن
یاورثه یا غیر ازین ها داشته باشند در
مدت چهار وه روز کلکتر خوشکي را ظاهر
سازد بعد از مدت دعواش باطل گرده
١٧ جانیواري ١٨٣٩

CURSETJEE BURJORJEE has just received a choice assortment and Splendid variety of Dinner services of various colours and patterns, both plain and partly gilt. The above may be had in double or half setts at moderate prices.— Also various kinds of French Claret, Brandy &c. &c. by the well known house of Balgaries and Co.—No. 13 Hummum Street.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON, FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall Street*. Parties arriving in England. will on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER *East India Passage Agent, No.* 11, *Leadenhall Street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage, engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to Hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall Street.—London, 25th Sept 1836

TO BE LET.

A House No, 3 in Rutherfield Street.
A Do. in Matoonga.
A Do. in Colabah.
Apply to *Cursetjee Jamsetjee.*

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th January 1839.

No. 41.—The following Statements, of the Officers of this Presidency, entitled to participate in the General Off-Reckoning Fund for the past year, and of the amount payable to those present in India, is published for general information.

No. 1.

Statement shewing the Proportion of Off-Reckonings payable in Advance, to Sharers in the General Off-Reckoning Fund for the year 1838, *exclusive of the sums payable from the General Treasury in India, or in England.*

Officers on the reduced or Fixed Share at £ 543 per Annum.		Advance in Bombay Rs.
Senior List....	Lieut. Gen. W. H. Blachford	Full year, Europe.

Commandants of Regiments of Cavalry.

HALF SHARERS.

Major Genls.	J. P. Dunbar....	Full year, Europe.
	W. Turner, C. B.....	
	P. Delamotte, C. B....	

Artillery.

Major Genls.	C. Hodgson,*	Full year, Europe.
	Richard Whish.....	
	S. R. Strover.....	
	L. C. Russell, C. B..	

Infantry.

FULL SHARES.

Lieut. Genls.	J. W. Morris.....	Full year, Europe.
	John Skelton.....	
Major Genls.	H. S. Osborne.....	
	William Roome.....	
	Sir David Leighton, K. C. B.	
	Sir Thomas Corsellis, K. C. B.	

HALF SHARERS.

	Sir G. M. Cox, Bart, (the late) from 1st January to 28th June inclusive.....Europe.	
	G. R. Kemp,*	Full year, Europe.
	H. Roome,*	
	J. Cunningham,*	
	J. F. Dyson,*	
	W. D. Cleiland	
	B. W. D. Sealy.....	
	W. Gilbert.....	
Major Genls.	B. Kennett.....Full year,	India.. 3413 5 4
	A. Aitchison.....	Full year, Europe.
	A. Hogg.....	
	W. Hull.....	
	E. W. Shuldam.....	
	J. Mayne, C. B.....	
	W. Sandwith, C. B.....	
	J. Salter, C. B..... .....Full year,	India.. 3413 5 4
	Sir E. G. Stannus, Kt. .... From 29th June to 31st December inclusive, vice Cox, deceased....	Europe.

Clothing, Agents for

	Major W. Henderson..Full Share, from 1st to 31st January.....India.	543 9 0
	" G. J. Wilson..Full Share, from 1st Feb. to 12th Nov.....ditto.	4997 9 2
	" G. J. Wilson..Half Share, from 13th Nov. to 31st Dec.....ditto.	429 9 5
	Capt. C. C. Rebenack, (Actg.) Half Share, from 13th Nov. to 31st Dec..... .....ditto.	429 9 5

Statement shewing the name of Invalid Officers entitled to participate in the Off-Reckoning Fund, for the year 1838, *and the proportion payable to him in Advance on that account.*

NATIVE VETERAN BATTALION.

Advance.

Major S. Robson, Full year.....Bombay Rs. 2,000

Bombay Castle, 16th January 1839.

No. 42.—Assistant Apothecary T. Webb, is placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of the service, vice Assistant Apothecary Baccus, reported absent without leave.

No. 43.—Brevet Captain T. Cleather, 1st Battalion Artillery, is appointed to the charge of the Bazars at Ahmednuggur, on the departure of the 21st Regiment to Poonah.

No. 44.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to order the formation of a Reserve Force, for Service in Sind, as follows.

DETAIL.

3rd Company, 1st Battalion Artillery.
6th Company, Golundauze Battalion.
Detail of Pioneers.
H. M. 40th Regiment of Foot.
2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry.
22nd Regiment Native Infantry.
25th Ditto.....ditto.

STAFF.

Colonel Valient, K. H., H. M. 40th Regiment, to Command, with the Rank of a Brigadier of the 2nd Class.

Captain Donnelly, 2nd Grenadier Regiment, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.

Lieutenant Del Hoste, 10th Regiment Native Infantry, Assistant Quarter Master General.

Lieutenant Postans, 15th Regiment Native Infantry, Interpreter.

Lieutenant Whichelo, 9th Regiment Native Infantry, Assistant Commisary General.

Lieutenant Preedy, 25th Regiment Native Infantry, Sub-Assistant Commissary General in charge of Bazars.

Brevet Captain Farquharson, Artillery, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance.

Captain Corsellis, 18th Regiment Native Infantry, Paymaster.

Captain Harris, Engineers, Field Engineer.

Lieutenant Margary, ditto. Assistant ditto.

Major Gibson, Golundauze Battalion, to Command Detail of Artillery.

Lieutenant Hutt, ditto, to be Adjutant to ditto.

No. 45.—Major T. Groundwater, of the Regiment of Artillery, is allowed to retire from the Service, agreeably to the Regulations, from the date of the departure of the Hugh Lindsay Steamer.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14*th January* 1839.

No. 2.—Mr. Midshipman A. H. Drought, Indian Navy, returned to his duty from the leave of absence granted to him on the 1st June 1838.

Bombay Castle, 16*th January* 1839.

No. 3.—Assistant Apothecary T. Webb, is placed at the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of the service, vice Assistant Apothecary Baccus, reported absent without leave.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD. Lieut. Col. *Sec. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS &c.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14*th January* 1839.

Captain Wintle received charge of the Mhow post office from captain Cheape on the 25th of November, and Captain Hart, of the Belgaum post office, from captain Bagshawe, on the 23rd of that month.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
W. S. BOYD. *Actg. Secy. to Govt*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 12*th January* 1839.

Mr. A. Bell, deputy collector of customs at the presidency, is allowed an extension for a fortnight, (under section XIV of the absentee regulation,) of the leave of absence granted to him on the 24th ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 14*th January* 1839.

Mr. R. G. Chambers, to act as first assistant to the collector and magistrate of Ahmednuggur, and to take charge for the present, of the sub-collectorate of Nassick.

Bombay Castle, 16*th January* 1839.

Mr. E. H. Townsend, to act as collector and magistrate of Poona.

Mr. W. Escombe, first assistant to the collector of Dharwar, is allowed leave of absence for twelve months, from the date of the sailing of the Hugh Lindsay, to proceed to Egypt, for the benefit of his health.

Mr. C. Forbes, to be assistant to the collector and magistrate of Dharwar.

Mr. S. Babington, to be assistant to the collector and magistrate of Ahmedabad.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
L. R. REID,—*Actg. Chief Secy.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16*th January* 1839.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the sudder dewanee and sudder foujdaree adawlut.

* Thus marked, are entitled to an additional "Half Share" each, from the Public Treasury.

Mr. R. Mills, to act as second, and Mr. J. Pyne as third puisne judges.

Mr. A. Spens, to be acting deputy register.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY.—*Secy. to Govt*

NOTIFICATION.

REVENUE.

Territorial Department.

It is hereby notified for information, that in conformity with Section XVIII. of Act 1 of 1833, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to exempt the following Articles, the produce of the Bombay Presidency, from Customs, vizt.

1. Onions, Potatoes, Greens, Pot Herbs, Garden stuff generally, and Fresh Fruits, in the ordinary acceptation of the terms.
2. Eggs and Poultry.
3. Fish, fresh and salted, with the exception of "Pakphok," or Shark Fins and Fishmaws.

Published by order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID,—*Acting Chief Sec.*

STEAM DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council to dispatch a Steamer for Suez, on Monday the 25th proximo.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD.—Lieut. Col.—*Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 9th January 1839.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 9th instant .....Chests 1,213

MALWA.

Passes granted up to the 26th ultimo.....Chests 17,034
Ditto from the 28th ultimo to the 3rd instant..... 443

Chests 17,477

IMPORTED.

From the 16th October 1838, to the 8th instant.....Chests 13,474
Ditto from the 9th to the 15th instant..... 993

Total 14,467

EXPORTED.

From the 8th Nov. 1838 to the 8th instant.....Chests 6,916½
Ditto from the 9th to the 15th instant..... 360½

Total 7,277

F. BOURCHIER. *Opium Agent.*
Bombay, 16th January 1838

SPIRIT OF THE BOMBAY JOURNALS.

It appears that the *band* of Pendarries, or Ramoosees, mentioned in two former papers, have committed the most extensive depredations in robbing merchants, exacting contributions, &c. throughout the villages in the district of Khaid, Pabul, Jooner, and others. Forty have been apprehended, who are now undergoing an examination before the Magistrate at Poonah. The Puttwurdhun Sirdars have sent a contingent of 150 horse to the aid of the authorities in Poona. It appears, that the gangs have gone to work very systematically, and that many villages had the choice of either paying *Chout*, or of being plundered. Some Natives in Poona and Kandesh are, however, suspected to be at the bottom of the whole affair; and it is said that some correspondence has been detected. A Boree in the city of Poonah, who had supplied arms, ammunition, and warlike instruments, only saved himself from arrest by a speedy flight. We learn further, that an application has been made to Government for the enlargement of the Poona Police Corps, the present strength of which is about 600. We think that a good mounted police corps, officered by energetic and intelligent East Indians, would greatly tend to the security of the districts within the Poonah Collectorate.—*Bombay Gazette January*, 18.

During the last week, a most foul and atrocious murder was committed in the city of Poonah. The unfortunate being, who became victim of this bloody felony, was a Banian merchant, a native of another country, who had come to Poonah on some business, and was residing in a part of the city called Veytal Peit. Having disposed of some goods and merchandise, and realized the objects of his visit, he was preparing to return to his native country, and had in his possession cash and gold to the amount of some thousand rupees. Three or four of his neighbours, who had watched all his motions, and somewhat insinuated themselves into his intimacy, and who were aware that he had a large sum of money in his possession, watched for a convenient opportunity to ensnare and murder him, and, after many schemes had failed, they began to invite him to their several houses a few days before his intended departure. No suspicion of their black and bloody design seems to have entered the mind of their trusting and unthinking victim, and on Tuesday evening the murder was perpetrated. The corpse was butchered into small pieces, and to hide it from all observation a part of the house wall was torn down, and the pieces built in. The wall was not, however, thick or solid enough to suppress the putrifying stench which arose, and led to the detection of the perpetrators, who, as our account left, were then undergoing an examination before the magistrate.—*Ibid.*

We preceive from Yesterday's Gazette that the Jahagier of Chinchnee, which lately lapsed to the Government in consequence of the failure of heirs male to the late incumbent (Govind Rao) is to be declared under a legislative enactment, as subject to all the Rules and Regulations of the Presidency. This announcenent, of course, will put an end to all the hopes of the widows and dependants of the deceased.—*Durpun, January* 18.

THE GRANT MEMORIAL.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE PROPOSED TESTIMONIAL TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE SIR ROBERT GRANT. G. C. H.

Recorded since last publication.

Mr. J. Houghland	Rs	10	0 0
" A. B. Boswell	"	20	0 0
Total amount of Subscriptions recorded.	Rs	41,510	2 8

JAMES BIRD.—*Secretary.*
Bombay, 17th January 1839.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE MEMORIAL FOR THE LATE SIR ROBERT GRANT G. C. H. WHO HAVE PAID THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE TREASURERS.

Amount of Subscriptions carried forward from last publication	8,880	12
Captain W. Lang	50	
J. Keith Esq	30	
J. Little Esq	30	
Officers of the Guzerat Provincial Battalion	35	
Lieutenant A. S. Williams I. N	50	
" G. Robinson I. N	20	
B'bay Custom House and Land Revenue Establishment	122	
Captain S. Hennel	300	
" H. Stockley	25	
Bazar Master's Office, Establishment at Rajkote.	18	8
Mr. Marcus, Joseph	5	
Mr. R. Glass C. S.	100	
Lieutenant C. Walker	10	
[illegible]son Esq C. S.	100	
[illegible] Townsend C. S.	300	
[illegible]ant G. Wingate	100	
[illegible] P. Sanderson	15	
Major W. Havelock	50	
J. A. Law Esq. C. S.	150	
M. Limjee Esq.	50	
C. Muncherjee Esq.	50	
Lieutenant E. Whichelo	30	
Major Tomkyns	50	
Capt. D. A. Malcolm	50	
Lieutenant C. W. Maude	15	
Pestonjee Viccajee Esq.	50	
Major J. Algeo	30	
" H. Sandwith	50	
Lieutenant W. S. Jacob	50	
Assistant Surveyor J. Fraser	5	
Total Rupees	10,821	4

JAMES BIRD.—*Secretary.*
(To be Continued.)

BOMBAY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS (SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.)

Captain J. McDonald	Rs	50	0
Mr. J. B. Egan	"	10	0
Reverend Mr. Davies	"	20	0
Total amount of Subscriptions Recorded.	Rs	13,775	6
Total amount of Subscriptions Received.	Rs	5,851	6

N. H. THORESBURY.—*Secretary.*
Bombay F. R. F. Office, 18th Jan. 1839.

HIGH WATER TABLE 19TH JANUARY. 1839.

	MORN.	EVE.
Saturday	1 38	2 0
Sunday	2 22	2 49
Monday	3 2	3 25

EXCHANGE.

	BUY	SELL.
Six per cent Remittable Loan		
First five per cent Loan		
No. 320, @ 1st class		
Second five per cent Loan	109½ @	111½
Third five per cent Loan	111½	111
Bills on Calcutta, 30 days	102½	102
Bills on Madras, 30 days	100½	99
Bills on England at 30 days sight		
Ditto at 6 months sight		
Canton Bills		
Spanish dollars per 100	222	221½
Sovereigns each	10½	10

VESSELS. EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Names of Vessels.	Agents.	Date of intended Departure	To what port.
H. C. S. Hugh Lindsay.	Superintendent India Navy	This day	Suez
A. Steamer	Ditto.....Ditto.....	25th February.	Ditto.
Emily Jane	Messrs. Ritchie Steuart & Co.	20th Instant.	China.
Cornubia	Do. Ditto..do..	25th Ditto	Liverpool.
John Marsh	Do. Dirom Carter & Co.	Ditto. ditto.	Liverpool.
Lady Feversham	Do. Ditto..do..	5th February.	London touching at Cape
Balfour	Do. Ditto..do..	5th Ditto	
Cambridge	Do. Ditto..do..	20th Ditto	

As a general rule, the Packets for *sailing Ships* will be closed on the evening before the date of dispatch.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.—None.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 17th. Capt. Sanderson, 15th Regt. N. I. Cape of Good Hope.
Do. ditto. Capt. James, 18th Regt. N. I. to Baroda.
Do. 16th. Assist. Surgn. C. D. Straker Civil Surgn. to Nugger.
Do. 18th. Capt. H. C. Teasdale. 25th Regt. N. I. to Poonah.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

January 17th.—Grab Ship Dowlutt Savoy, Mahomedboy Abdool Kauder, Nacquedah from Siam 28th November Singapoor 8th Dec. and Calcutta 2d Jany.

Ditto 18th.—Ship Hydroose, Labee Maricar, Naiquedah from Calcutta 27th November 1838.

Do. Do.—Barque Benares, R. Jackson, Master from China 1st Dec. and Singapoor.

Passenger.—Mr. Black.

DEPARTURES.

January 15th.—Barque Water Lilly, James Lyster, Master to Calcutta, and Coast.

Passengers.—Miss H. L. Henderson. Lieut. Sheerwood.

Do. 17th.—Barque Jupiter, William Ramsay, Master to Liverpool.

Passenger.—Capt. Sanderson 15th Regt. N. I.

Do. Do.—Ship Hannah, D. McGregor, Master to Scind.

Passengers.—Troops, and 56 Natives.

Do. Do.—Ship Mangolore, George T. Array, Master to China.

Do. Do.—Her Majesty's Ship Wellesley bearing the Flag of His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir F. Maitland, K. C. B. Commander in Chief of H. M. Squadron in India—Thos. Maitland Esq. Capt. to Sea.

Do. Do.—The East India Company's Schooner Constance, Lieut. G. Jenkins, Commanding to Mandavie.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S VESSELS.—Receiving Ship Hastings, and Margaret.

STEAMERS.—Hugh Lindsay.

MERCHANT SHIPS AND VESSELS.

Brig Tauze and Barque Discovery at Mazagon, Grab Hamody at C. I. Phatel Bhurry, Regia Benhaven, Ruby, Pieno, Hamido, Slains Castle, Urania, Hero. Elora, John Marsh, Ceylon Government, Barque Wellington, Sir Herbert Compton, Pyen Boun, Emily Jane, Shaw Allum, Lord Castlereagh, Sir Edward Paget, Hawk, Charles Grant, Ernaad, Clydesdale, Lady East, Coll Newall, Lowjee Family, Syden, Aurora, Louisa, La-Prevoyante, Joseph, Hellas, Sir Chas. Malcolm, Cornubia, Cambridge, Balfour, Charles Forbes, Cornwallis, Narbudah, Lady Feversham, Duchess of Clarence, Stalkartt, Eamont, Adelaide, Caledonia, Cavenish Bentinck Lancaster, Jane, Scaleby Castle, Berkshire, Sythree Bye. Catherine, City of Poonah, Hanah, Emigrant, Charlotte, Mahamoody Sumdany, Dowlutt Savoy Hydroose, Benares, Swallow, and Fort William.

ARAB Ship Tauze.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY 19th JANUARY, 1839.

The following notice with reference to the overland mail was published on Thursday.

"The Post Master General begs to notify, that the Mails for dispatch by Hugh Lindsay Steamer, to Suez will be closed at 3 P. M. on Saturday next, the 19th instant."

F. E. ELLIOT.—Post Master General.
Bombay, 16th January 1839.

The following passengers proceed in the *Hugh Lindsay* this day for Suez.

Mrs. Doveton, Mrs. Escombe and Children, Mrs. Jackson, Major and Mrs. Groundwater and Children, Mrs. Charles Bovet and Child, Amber Ally Khan.

For the last three days we have been in hourly anticipation of the *Steamer* with the overland Mail; which we state in order that our Eastern Contemporaries may judge of the probable time of the arrival of their letters.

The *Government Gazette* of the 16th officially notified the intention of our authorities to establish a Reserve force in *Scinde*, which is to consist of the Regiments and Troops we mentioned in our last number as about to proceed to the Indus. The *Wellesley* and one or two other vessels sailed on the 16th with part of the the reserve, which will raise the Bombay portion of Force to near 10,000, a number not far short of that supplied from Bengal. Such an extensive withdrawal of the guardians of our peace will render necessary, we presume, an early increase in the number of Regiments on this side. Indeed as the Bombay Presidency promises to have a large share of the Military guardianship of Scinde and Cabool, we can scarcely doubt that some large permanent addition will be made to our force, as we suppose that an extended frontier, and the occupation of intended fortresses, will give occupation in the most peaceful times to ten or twelve thousand men at least,—a draft upon the present strength of the Indian Army which must be supplied somehow. If it be determined to establish a permanent British force with it's stations in Affghanistan, it will we dare say be much considered by our Home Government, whether it would not be adviseable that the greater part of this should be composed of Europeans, against whose location in large numbers the climate will offer no obstacle. The affair of *Sawunt Warree* it appears is still unsettled.

We regret to observe from the statement of our contemporaries that several instances of Dacoity or plundering have occurred in different parts of the Deccan, and as some of the marauders have been taken, a wholesome example should be made of a set of miscreants, who speculated upon impunity in consequence of the withdrawal of such an amount of force from the Presidency as has proceeded to the Indus. The increase of the Poona Police-corps would certainly be one step towards a better state of things, but as we cannot readily at the moment supply all the physical means which are required, in the different places which manifest a turbulent disposition, a severe example of any of the marauders who may fall into our hands will go far to keep down the plunderers, and prevent the augmentation of their numbers.

A correspondent of the *Durpun* complains of the conduct of the Government in not taking due precautions at Ahmednuggur, for the suppression of the robbers who threaten the inhabitants with attacks on their Dwellings. The authorities inform the people by *beating of Batuckees* that they may expect unfriendly visitors, thereby putting the nerves of all their honest lieges in commotion, but do not appear to take any vigorous measures to put an end to such an agreeable state of suspense. Would it not be better, after the fashion of a strong Government and police, to take care of the inhabitants, rather than alarming and frightening them to take care of themselves.

We see by the *Hurkaru* that they appear perfectly content at Calcutta with the new Steamer the *Enterprise*, which has been built there upon the same principle of construction as the *Medea Frigate*. We are glad to find that this steam vessel experiment has been successful, as we imagine it will induce the building of others, and thus increase our number of Steamers, without compelling us to depend upon England for all the vessels which are necessary to give us an efficient steam complement. We have not heard much lately about the Steam vessel at present constructing in our Docks, but we hope as the defects of those we have already have been ascertained, and there is much vaunting of a better knowledge of Steam vessel construction than was our lot heretofore, that the public will not be deceived when the new creation issues from the Dock. Although much strength is certainly required in the construction of a Steamer intended for service during *all seasons*, yet it seems to us that the cabins and accommodations of the passengers might be framed in such a manner as to adapt them to a climate such as this, excluding that dark, sombre, and dungeon-like appearance which is exhibited in our present vessels. We never saw vessels in our opinion less calculated for the comfort of passengers than our present race of Steamers; to adapt which to this climate and the conveyance of passengers, they ought we think to be fashioned in a style between that of the American river-steamer and the sea-going one, affording us as large a space as possible to the saloons and berths of the passengers. As improvement is talked of, we shall be anxious to see our new Steamer when it comes from the hands of our artificers and of the *presiding genius* of the day.

The Ceylon Government Gazette contains the following letter, written by command of the Governor of that Island, prohibiting the further exportation of Coolies. We hope now that the several avenues have been effectually closed against this traffic, but we have some suspicions, that a little in the same humane line of business may yet be doing in the Straits, and the Islands in it's neighbourhood.

"*Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, 20th Dec.* 1838."

"GENTLEMEN.—In reference to my predecessor's letter of the 8th August last, I am directed to acquaint you that, in order to prevent the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council, bearing date the 30th July last, being frustrated by any atttempt to make the ports of this Island, or any one of them entrepots or rendezvous for the shipment of Coolies, Natives of India, to any of the several Colonies specified in the said Order in Council; The Right Hon'ble the Governor has resolved to prohibit in the mean time the shipment, and exportation of all such Coolies, Natives of India, to any of the said Colonies, from any port of Ceylon, until further instructions.

"You will be pleased therefore to issue the necessary directions for enforcing this Order, withholding the Clearance of any Vessel attempting to infringe the same.

"And in respect to the shipment, or exportation of any Coolies, Natives of Ceylon, and its dependencies you will strictly enforce the instructions, contained in my predecessor's letter of the 8th August, and will further inform both parties in writing, viz. the Persons shipping the Coolies and the Coolies themselves, and make each distinctly to understand, that any Contract, entered into between them, while in this Colony, is void, null and of no effect, and that such Contract will cease and determine on arrival of the Coolies at any port of any of the said Colonies, specified in the above recited Order in Council.

"You will likewise do the utmost in your power to cooperate in executing the provisions of the above recited Order in Council. both as relates to the shipment and exportation of Coolies, Natives of India, and of Ceylon. and to any contracts between them and any other party that come within your cognizance.

"I have the honor to be &c.

"GEO. TURNER,—*Act. Col. Sec.*"

MADRAS.

SPECTATOR.—JANUARY 9.

We have Penang papers of the 15th and 22d ult., from which we take the following Proclamation against Quedah. *Penang Gazette* has taken up the subject and denounces in no measured terms this aggressive act on our part against the Malays, who have but recaptured their own country from cruel and presecuting invaders. The Proclamation is cleverly pulled to pieces by the *Gazette*, which ridicules the parade—of faith of treaties, when our appreciation of such has been so lamentably shewn towards the Malays themselves,—of a *co-operation* with the Siamese, when none of that nation are yet making the least attempt to retake Quedah.—and of advice on the responsibilities of British subjects, when expelled from their own land, simply sought refuge and have been accorded it under our flag. H. M. Ship *Hyacinth* has been sent to blockade the coast, and her commander has had interviews with the Malay chiefs, upon whose fears the Straits Government have attempted to act for the quiet surrender of the place. This the Malays have peremptorily refused: the chiefs indeed expressed a willingness to become subjects of the British power if we would take Quedah and appoint a Resident there as at Province Wellesley, but, if we designed its capture in order to drive them out and give up the country to the Siamese then they would fight to the last drop of their blood in defence of that which was their own native land. This is resolute language, and the hatred entertained by the Malays for the Siamese will very probably cause its being acted up to. Mr. Bonham's hasty proclamation will we trust be thought better of: there is little honor to be gained in the slaughter and expulsion of these people from their native soil.

"PROCLAMATION. Whereas with the view of upholding the faith of treaties and of preserving our friendly relations with the government of Siam, it has become necessary to co-operate with that power in the recapture of Quedah, conformably with the British Article of the treaty of Bankok dated the 28th June 1826. And whereas many British subjects have joined the present piratical attack upon that Capital by Tuankn Mahomed Saad, and Tuanku Mahomed Taib, and their followers and associates. This is to give Notice that such subjects above mentioned, *as** do not peaceably return to their homes within ten days after the promulgation of the Proclamation will subject themselves to all the penalties attached to British subjects found in open arms against its own government and that of an Ally. And it is hereby also notified that the whole coast of Quedah is hereby declared to be under *effective* Blockade and that any vessels or boats attempting to enter into those territories will after this 7th day of December be liable to detention unless provided with a pass from the authorities of Prince of Wales Island. And in order that no one may hereafter plead ignorance of the circumstance under which Quedah has recently been captured by Tuanku Mahomed Saad and others. It is hereby further notified that the former Rajah of Quedah has written to the Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca a letter dated Malacca the 3d October last, disclaiming any participation in the capture of Quedah from the Siamese by those now in possession of that country."

(Signed) S. G. BONHAM.
Governor of P. W. Island, Singapore and Malacca.
(Signed) J. W. SALMOND.
Resident Councillor.

* Italics in this proclamation our own.—P. P.

MADRAS HERALD.—JANUARY 9.

Meeting at the College Hall.—Monument to Nelson. We remind our readers that the Sheriff has in compliance with a most respectably signed requisition convened a meeting to take place *this* morning at the College Hall at Eleven o'clock. We doubt not that the inhabitants of Madras will shew that they wanted only an opportunity to testify the veneration for the memory of the Hero who raised the Navy of England to its present unequalled pitch of glory.

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU.—JANUARY 4.

We have been favored with an extract from a Report by the Controller of Government Steam Vessels, on the qualities of the new *Enterprize*, which has been built to carry the engines of the old vessel of that name—the first Steamer that navigated round the Cape to India.

She appears to be admirably equipped for service and does great credit to her architect, Mr. Seppings, and the builders, the new Docking Company.

In appearance, we understand, she greatly resembles H. M. Steam Frigate *Medea*, her masting being in all respects similar, in proportion to her tonnage.

SINGAPORE.

THE ILLANOONS.—The following particulars relative to the Illanoons, are derived from a source which may be relied on as authentic, and constitute perhaps the most recent information that can be laid before the public regarding the existing condition and habits of these marauders of the Sooloo Sea—

The people whom we call the *Illanaons* are a distinct race, inhabiting the line of coast comprised within the bight of the Bay of *Illano*, whence they take their name, in the island of *Mindanao*, the shore of which is there one continued line of mangrove and swamps. This coast soon communicates with an inland lake of immense extent, which they consider as their stronghold and home, and they are thence termed by the Spaniards in Manila, "*Los Illanos de la Laguna*," or, "*The Illanoons of the Lake.*" In this place they build and repair their prahus, which they convey to and from the sea by means of ways or platforms constructed of bamboo and rattan placed on the yielding surface of the mangrove roots and branches, over which the vessels are hauled to and fro as occasion requires. On this lake too they reside on board of their prahus with their wives and families, and in short they here live apart as a separate and isolated community. Born and bred to a life of piracy they regard it merely as a means of living, and not as a criminal occupation—Nothing therefore that they meet with in the shape of a native vessels of these seas eacapes their attack; but experience has proved that they are extremely quick and intelligent in discriminating and instantly avoiding a canvas sail, or any vessel of European appearance; and so dextrous are they that in a moment they lower mast and sail, and are hauled in among the mangrove shores with which the innumerable islands thereabouts abound, and where they disappear and render further search after them unavailing. Thus, although the Manila government maintain a constant establishment at different points of *Mindanao*, especially at *Samboangan*, it is but rarely that their *feluccas*, or gun-boats, succeed in capturing any of the Illanoons. In the early part of this year however, two of their prahus were surprised and taken, and the crews of both, amounting to about sixty in all, are still in prison at Manila.

The distance to which the Illanoons extend their cruizes is shewn by the late capture off Tringanu, and it was the decided opinion of some Spanish naval officers at Manila, intimately acquainted with the habits of these people, that the prahus captured by the *Diana* had made their round *South* of Borneo to the coast of the Peninsula—it appearing that there is a piratical tribe on the *North* end of that island, equally daring and atrocious, between whom and the Illanoons there has long existed a deadly and inextinguishable enmity, and that the latter in consequence will never pass by the Northern route. But in the event of these two tribes of depredators meeting, it is said a most sanguinary conflict is certain to ensue, and so eager are they to gratify this mutual feeling of inveterate hostility, that *either* of them will even quit sure objects of plunder to attack the other. The principal booty of the Illanoo. in these expeditions is the unfortunate beings whom they make captive and sell on all parts of the Eastern and Southern Coasts of Borneo, and the Macassar Straits. To this they chiefly direct their attention after having supplied themselves with a sufficient number to pull at the oar, and do the other work of their prahus. They seldom lumber themselves with any thing from the cargo of a prize, excepting gold dust or other articles of considerable value and small bulk.

It has been very generally supposed that these Illanoons are subject to, and act under the directions of the

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Rajah of Sooloo, but from the information obtained by the Spanish authorities at Manila on the subject, there seems every reason to believe that such is not the case. The officers of that government who had been in communication with the Rajah, and who made themselves intimately acquanted with his situation, his resources, and his habits, represent him as possessing neither power nor influence over these people, who are a race purely piratical,—a distinct community of wild, ranging, predatary habits, dependent on no one, and acknowledging no external authority. It is not denied that they frequent the island of *Sooloo* as they please, quite unmolested and without hindrance of any kind, as they do also the numberless islets and mangrove banks (to which we give the name of the *Sooloo Islands*) supposed to be subject to the Rajah's soverignity; and one of these called *Bang-een-ghee*, Eastward of *Sooloo* is a principal resort, from the convenience and facility which it affords for their predatery pursuits. It is principally Mangrove, grown upon Coral banks, and is well adapted for protection and concealmen'. The Spanish Naval Officers engaged in suppressing piracy and among the Southern group of the *Philippines* and the *Sooloo Sea*, have witnessed at one time about 200 Illanoon prahus, great and small, off this island, and in attempting to give chase with their *Felucas*, the pirates have anticipated all pursuit and disappeared in the masts, and sails, and taking refuge among the mangroves. These haunts are compared by the Spanish officers to extensive nest or banks of rats, where they can fly from one refuge to another, setting at difiance all means that Europeans can in such situations avail themselves of for overtaking and crushing them.

The island of *Baseelan* is also a place of frequent resort to the Illanoons. Some of its inhabitants likewise are pirates from their birth and it is not unusual for them to identify themselves with that race of marauders And although the whole *Sooloo* group is subject to visits from them from time to time during their cruizes, they are not in the habit of resorting to any other fixed points except *Baseelan* and *Bang-een-ghee*, the first of which is an island of very considerable extent. They generally obtain their supplies of ammunition &c., by trafficking with places of their acquaintaince which are in communication with the various small Dutch settlements on the coast of Borneo, and the adjacent islands.

The boldness and audacity which the Illanoons sometimes evince are exemplified by the fact of their having been known to enter the Bay of Manila, passing the signal station on the island of *Corregidor* where two gunboats are generally stationed, and to capture boats or small vessels within the Bay. It was indeed proved at the trial of the pirates brought in here by the *Diana*, that two boys had been taken out of a boat near *Cavetl*, which is only eight miles from the town of Manila. From the *Laguna* which they inhabit, they have been known not unfrequently to push a passage in their prahus out to the Northward by a small river which runs from the lake into the sea at *Caygam*, where there is a Spanish Settlement, a Fort, and always a Company of soldiers, whose random shots of musquetry, after getting clear, they have ridiculed by loud shouts amidst wild gestures of defiance. If they have reason to suspect that a particular look-out is kept for them on their passage to seaward, by the Spanish *feluccas* stationed at *Samboangan* and its neighbourhood, their quickness and penetration is incredible. They will move their prahus with caution along the edge of the mangrove banks of night, no matter for how short a distance at a time, and haul them up into an impenetrable concealment ere the dawn of day, and at last gain their object by persevering in their progress night after night, while look-outs are kept constantly on the edge of the mangrove banks unseen during the day.

The Spanish officers have indeed confessed that their attempt to capture the Illanoons have been almost uniformly foiled by their quickness, cunning, & sagacity, —and, strange as it may seem, this singular race of marauders, acknowledged foes to all they meet, through the advantages of locality, their own adroitness, the peculiar construction of their prahus, and other natural circumstances equally favourable to their lawless pursuits, maintain in spite of every thing a constant intercourse with their *Home* on the *Laguna*, almost without interruption.

So far is the Rajah of *Sooloo* from being able to exercise any authority over the predatory hordes of the *Laguna*, that it is said a Treaty entered into some years ago between him and the then governor of Manila, has become a subject of ridicule, us being made with an individual who was a mere cipher, and a Rajah but in name, possessing no controul over those whom he calls his subjects, who disregard his authority, and yield him no allegiance.

The foregoing details, present some new features of predatory life in the Eastern seas and will we think be perused with interest by our readers.—*Free Press, December*, 13.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

IRELAND.

Every thing that conduces to the tranquillity and prosperity of Ireland, is so much gained to the security and well-being of Great Britain, and those who best subserve these interests are the most valuable citizens and trust patriots. Unfortunately faction has so long predominated in every question that relates to the sister kingdom, that Irish affairs have never been looked to with respect to their bearing upon the peace and happiness of the community, but as a tool and engine in the hands of politicians to circumvent as with a share their party opponents; and when this has been effected, they have been thrown aside until a more convenient season should demand a recourse to the same mode of warfare, Ireland being as much out of consideration as if it were Timbuctoo. For upwards of 600 years, this system has prevailed, Ireland being looked up as a conquered country, and parcelled out among adventurers who treated the children of the soil as if they were aliens, disfranchised of the privileges of British subjects, and scarcely entitled to the commonest rights of mankind. This conduct has necessarily led to the only result that could be expected from it; reduced to the condition of hewers of wood and drawers of water, despair took possession of their souls; the primal injury was embittered by national feuds and all the acrimony of contending sects; until the vast majority succumbed under the countrol of an active. watchful, hard-minded, jealous and unrelenting oligarichy, backed by the power of England, armed with legislative authority, and making every fear and natural apprehension a pretext for riveting faster the bonds of oppression, and erecting the most odious exclusive, and vindictive system of social servitude that the world has ever witnessed, or a nominally free population secured. The heaving of human bosoms sensitively alive to the wrongs inflicted upom them, of course, burst out into ebullitions of phrenzied agitation; but each outbreak was repressed and punished with exemplary severity by the sour and bigotted minority. In such a state of things, foreign powers at war with England sought to take her in flank in this most vital point; and Spain in its splendid dream of universal empire, and France under its Bourbons and republic, made Ireland the theatre of hostilities, causing the greatest alarm to England, and demonstrating how vulnerable she was on this quarter.

For six centuries Ireland exhibited the practical effects of the intolerable maxim that the many were made for the few; and during these ages of violence and wrong, each year had its insurrection, and each county its *petite guerre* of the peasantry stung into madness against the local tyrant, and the rapacious middle man. To make the evil more malignant, the wonderful anomaly of the religious polity of Ireland was a never-failing source of the most exasperating grievances? and temporal sufferings were enhanced by all the bitterness of offended consciences and a despised and trampled religion. In the fullness of time relief was given on this point, and Irishmen were admitted within the pale of the constitution; adherence to their faith was no longer made a ground for exclusion from civil rights; and at the present time they enjoy every theoretic privilege which the constitution comprises.

The present ministry have set themselves zealously to work to reform the most glaring abuses in the social system of Ireland, and to make all men equal in fact as well as in name before the law; but the wrongs of centuries cannot be rectified in six years, and the *inusta verbera* of misrule can be healed only by a long and steady perseverance in the work of reform and amelioration, both social and political. The *Tros Tyriusve* rule has been auspiciously commenced; and the progress of this equitable policy will be ensured by a judicious plan of practical education, and the prosecution of those great works of internal improvement which have lately excited so much interest and discussion both here and in Ireland.

When men have plenty of work they will not riot or rebel; and the obvious remedy for Irish grievances, in the first instance, is to find occupation for the needy inhabitants, by which their comforts will be increased, and they will be furnished with a stake in the maintenence of universal tranquillity. Hitherto they have asked bread of us, and we have given them a stone; but a better æra is beginning to dawn upon this portion of the empire, and it cannot be felt here without benefiting the whole frame of body politic and social. How this result is to be attained is furnished by the reports of the Irish Railway Commissioners just published, which contain a mass of information of the highest value to those interested in the prosperity of Ireland, and the amelioration of the condition of its long-suffering peasantry.

These documents form three parts; the first showing the circumstances of the country, and all the considerations attendant upon the construction of railways in Ireland; the second contains the manner in which the work is to be carried on, and the financial calculations; and the third exhibits the reasons in favour of the project, and the manner in which it is likely to operate towards the end proposed. With respect to the subject matter of the first part, the commissioners say:—

On prudential considerations we should not hesitate to recommend an immediate and liberal attention to the claims of Ireland for assistance, which cannot be conferred in any shape more likely to prove beneficial than by encouraging public works of extensive and permanent utility. It is a waste of the public available resources to suffer so large a portion of the empire to lie fallow, or leave it to struggle by slow advances and defective means towards its own improvement, when the judicious aid of state might quickly make it a source of common strength and advantage. The policy of rendering such assistance is unquestionable. It is acknowledged to be necessary towards a colony, and must be considered more so in the case of a part of the United Kingdom, comprehended within its domestic bounderies, where neither the land nor the population can continue to be useless without being hurtful at the same time, and nearly in the same degree. Looking, therefore, at the proposition as a mere account or estimate of profit and loss, the balance is clearly in favour of a prompt and liberal encouragement on the part of the legislature, to whatever tends manifestly to call into action the great powers and capabilities of this fine country. In every instance in which such encouragement has been afforded, even in the construction of a common road, the returns to the state in improved revenue have hitherto more than repaid this fine outlay; and viewed in this light, public assistance, well directed and applied with judgement and economy, is, in effect, a beneficial expenditure of capital, similar in kind to that which a provident landlord makes for the improvement of his estate.

The second inquiry relates to the method to be pursued in carrying the design into effect, and Commissioners suggest that two great lines of communication, would open the country in the most advantageous manner, should be commenced, connecting Dublin with Cork, Limerick, Waterford, and Kilkenny in one direction, and with Belfast in the other; and that from these main arteries, a variety of smaller and auxiliary lines should diverge into the interior of the country, bringing communication with markets within the reach of almost every one, and spreading the blessings of civilization and the advantages of commerce wherever they extend. With respect to the cost, it is assumed that this may be brought as low as 12,000*l.* per mile; and it is suggested by the commissioners that government should assist all companies desirous of entering into the speculation by advances in the form of loan, secured by mortgages of the works; and that, in the event of private enterprise being found backward in engaging in such an undertaking, government should undertake the work itself.

Our present object, however, is not to enter into the details of the *modus operandi* of this great and wise project, but only to call attention to the obvious advantages that would accrue to the Irish people by the outlay of so much capital in the first place, and by the practical benefit to all when the work is completed. The thousands of hands that would be employed would be so many deducted from rapine and violence; and the habits of industry acquired would be persevered in, when the parties found that labour was profitable. The condition of the peasantry would improve wherever a line of road extended, and a stimulus would be given to the industry of the inhabitants which would show itself in the improved appearance of each district. Tranquillity would go hand in hand with industry, and habits of economy would necessarily be superinduced. A miserable population would be provided with means to procure the necessaries and comforts of life, and the general commerce of the empire be proportionably increased. Wherever large sums of money have been expended on public works, a corresponding increase of revenue has always taken place; and their efficacy in pacifying a turbulent population has been evidenced in such parts of Ireland as have been blessed with enterprises of this description. The curse of absenteeism would be gradually removed, as the facilities of internal communication were multiplied; and, with the improved system of education that has been recommended, Ireland would emerge from its prostrate condition, and be an aid to the empire, instead of a source of weakness and apprehension.

These discussions cannot be entered into without leaving some benefits, and when public attention has been strongly called to the subject, it will not be permitted to sleep. Ireland is now evidently in a state of transition; it is shaking off the rust which the fetters of centuries have accumulated, and we cordially wish it Godspeed in its career of moral and political regeneration.—*Atlas, Nov.* 3.

EFFECTS OF RAILWAYS.

It is impossible to observe the changes produced by the opening of the railways connected with London without feelings of considerable apprehension. The streets of the metropolis are already deprived of a considerable portion of their traffic. The coach-offices, instead of displaying the busy activity by which they used to be distinguished are now nearly deserted. An omnibus to a railway station supplies the place of the gallant teams of highbred horses which formeriy were seen issuing forth any hour of the day and night with well-appointed coaches to all parts of the empire. Our advertising columns daily exhibit the announcements of the sales of horses in consequence of the opening of different lines of railway. In the country the alterations visible in every direction are even more alarming. The high roads are forsaken by nearly all the conveyances which have for years diffused wealth and convenience throughout the districts in which they worked. The inns are deprived of their wonted custom, and are either shut up or about to be so. The post-horses are sold, or their numbers greatly reduced, and the various towns and villages not immediately contiguous to a railway station are either left without means of acces or communication, or the circuitous route now forced upon them occasions great delay and inconvenience. It would be useless now to enter into a discussion on the propriety of creating the monopoly which the directors of the different railroads have contrived to acquire. Time alone can show whether it will operate beneficially for the public or not. We entertain no feeling hostile to the establishment of railways but we contend, that however useful they may be as a means of communication between two distant points, or along a particular line, they cannot, from their peculiar construction, and from the rules by which they must be governed, afford that varied accommodation which the general necessities of an extensive population require. To promote therefore the continuance of coaches and post-horses on the main roads, it is necessary to relieve that mode of travelling from the taxation which has so long pressed heavily upon it. The revenue derived from post-horses has for some time past been considerably diminished by the conveyance of passengers in steam-boats, and the mileage duties on coaches must now sustain a reduction still more extensive by the general adoption of railway travelling. In fairness, both these duties ought to be wholly repealed, as the act under which they are at present levied confers on the conveyance of passengers by railway an undue preference. The stage-coaches and mails are charged with a duty of a penny per mile for every four passengers that they are licensed to carry. The duty must be paid, although the coach performs the whole journey without a passenger. The railway carriages are liable to a duty of only a halfpenny per mile for every four passengers actually conveyed by them The stage coach, whether full or empty, is chargeable with a duty double in amount to that which is paid on the passengers conveyed in a railway carriage. As regards posthorses, the loss to the revenue is still greater. Assessing the duty as above on four passengers, it appears that for every carriage forwarded by railway that would have been conveyed by a pair of horses the loss is 2½d. per mile, and for those that would have travelled with four horses the loss is 5½d. per mile. Under a taxation so unequal, it is scarcely possible that either coaches or post-horses can be maintained on the different roads now that the bulk of the traffic has been absorbed by the railways; yet without their agency the communications through the country cannot be preserved. There is this farther and still more important point to be considered. There is no apparent mode of protecting the public from the insults and inconveniences they are daily experiencing from the railroad monopolists—especially the pergsons employed on the Birmingham railway—but keeping coaches and posthorses on the road. This would be effected by the abolition of the posthorses and mileage duties; and we hope to see those duties removed immediately on the re-assembling of Parliament..—*Times.*

NOVEL PRISON DISCIPLINE.

We have seen a great many funny suggestions in the reports of the Prison Inspectors and in the writings and speeches of prison discipline-mongers, but the following novel notion, which a ministerial paper gives us from a "Sussex paper," and, with the heading "*Improved* Prison Discipline," does really appear to us to carry the joking and jobbing of prison discipline rather too far:—

At the quarter sessions for the eastern division of Sussex, last week, a conversation took place relative to a recommendation of the previous sessions, that every prisoner should be allowed to wear a linen mask, to be provided by the gaoler. Mr. Donovan opposed the plan, which he thought would take away from punishment one of its greatest stings, and throw over the proceeding an air of ridicule which would turn the whole into burlesque. Mr. Hazlewood was in favour of the mask; for many a prisoner who had formed a determination to amend his life would, if not allowed to cover his face, be liable to be recognized by some of his fellow-prisoners, in consequence of which his resolution of amendment would be rendered nagatory. Finally, it was agreed that application should be made to the Home Secretary, requesting that he would grant permissioe to use the linen mask in the gaol.—*Sussex Paper.*

A "linen mask!" Why not a fan, if only the delicate sensibility of criminals is to be consulted? A fan is the more fashionable screen of the two. If however, the object is to substitute one criminal for another, or an innocent. but poor man, who for a consideration is willing to undergo the imprisonment to which a rich criminal has been sentenced, then the linen mask hardly affords screen enough, and we recommend to by all means the addition of a *domino*. The figure as well as the face might possibly be recognized. Oh! if Lord John Russell had but thought of this linen mask when Miss Newman was tried! Indeed, there isno limit to the general gaol deliveries which the executive might make in favour of their friends and friends'friends, if this plan of the mask be adopted. Next to a Radical voting by ballot, a rogue being punished in a mask is the most sublime suggestion of modern times. Of course it will be adapted to coroners' inquests. We take it for granted that bleeding or mutilated bodies will be well covered up when juries look at them—when surgeons are called upon to tell the cause of death, and witnesses are sworn as to identity. It is really astonishing how the intellect of these humanity-mongers marches. They do not transport children now: no, they are too merciful: they only make idiots of them by means of solitary confinement. Neither do they inflict capital punishment: no, they shudder at the thought; they merely substitute cruel and protracted torture for merciful and speedy death. Thus the two women who were convicted of infanticide at the last assizes are sentenced simply to five years' imprisonment, with hard labour, three months in each year to be passed in solitary confinement, and at the expiration of the five years they are to be sent to a penal colony for the rest of their lives! Let us hope that death, more merciful than the Whigs, will relieve these poor creatures from their sufferings long before the five years shall have expired. This it is that is called mitigating the severity of the criminal code; and in the estimation of spurious humanity-mongers it may be so; but for ourselves, we would much rather undergo the punishment of one of these women than change hearts with the ingenious brute that invented their sentence. We shall not be surprised, however to learn that the unfeeling fools who have burlesqued mercy by their approval of such a sentence as this have jumped at the notion of administering justice in masquerade.—*Times Octr.* 27

STEAM NAVIGATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SPECTATOR.

London, 8th Oct. 1838.

SIR,—Being a constant reader and subscriber to your journal, I have observed with pleasure the interest you take in the all-important subject of steam navigation, by devoting a portion of your columns to the discussion of various improvements that have been lately introduced in the economizing of fuel and space in sea-going vessels. My attentton was again drawn to this topic by a letter from Liverpool, in last week's *Spectator*, signed "W. F." I am surprised, among the minor improvements he has mentioned, the most important has been omitted, one which totally subverts the old-established plan of boilers, and introduces a new æra in steam-vessels for long voyages.

There is a ship now at Liverpool, called the Columbus, that was destined for the New York line, of about 400 tons burden, that will carry 50 days' fuel, make up 60 sleeping-berths, and carry 150 tons of goods, to be propelled by steam generated on the principle of Mr. Howard's Patent Vapourisers. The reason that this has not been long since brought more prominently forward is, that individual capital and exertion have been the only means used to bring the same to perfection: with the exception of a trial made about four years since, in the Comet Government steamer, on a voyage to Lisbon, it proved a failure from a defect in the construction of the plates of iron which coufined the metal. The boilers having been substituted for the vapouriser on the return of the vessel, it has not been again tried, as far as Government is concerned; and its introduction to public notic has been left, as I mentioned before, to the unaided preseverance of the inventor. I do not possesss a sufficient knowledge of the subject to give a scientific description of the Vapouriser; but it may be shortly stated as follows: On an iron plate with cups containing an amalgam of one-third quicksilver with two-thirds other metal, is screwed and hermetically securred, another plate of iron, on which a jet of water is constantly thrown, which, being converted into steam, is conveyed into a chamber for the use of the engine, the whole of which is surrounded by heat produced from a coke fire retained at a white heat by means of blowers driven by the machinery, the whole being enclosed in brickwork. In the Vesta packet, which has been running this season on the Ramsgate station, this brickwork is to be seen placed on both sides of the engine-room: thus, should one of the vapourisers become deranged or any accident happen to the machinery, the other will still generate steam for the propulsion of the vessel. This was proved on a passage she lately made from Ramsgate. At the Nore the condensing pump become choked: a vessel on the old construction must have stopped; but by the help of the other vapouriser she was enabled to continue her voyage to Nicholson's Warf. In economizing space two-third of the room is saved; the weight of a boiler, water, and funnel, for a similar vessel would be 40 tons; the Vesta's is about 5 tons. With regard to fuel, 1½ tons of coke enables the vessel to perform her voyage in 7 to 9 hours to Ramsgate. She has 2 40-horse power engines. Your correspondent states, that the consumption of fuel is reduced in the improved vessels he mentions, from 1 to 12 hundred weight for 10-horse power per day. If I am correct in the information I have received, this is refuted in the consumption of fuel in the Great Western. On her last voyage from New York, made under favourable circumstances, she consumed 27 tons of coals besides resin every 24 hours, or 15 hundredweight for the same period per 10-horse power. The Vesta takes ½ a ton of the above to raise the plate to the heat requisite for the generation of the steam, leaving I ton of fuel for the voyage, or 7½ hundredweight for 10-horse power per day. The importance of this invention in safty, space, and economy, is so considerable that it is well worth the trouble of inquiring how far it is applicable to long voyages. My information on the subject is derived from several trips I have made this summer in the Vesta to Ramsgate as a passenger; but I have no doubt that an account more in detail might be obtained should you consider the subject worthy of discussion in your journal.

I remain your obedient servant. E. F.

MODEL OF THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.

Nothing is more difficult than to give persons not conversant with military matters a clear idea of a battle, whether by means of plans, descriptions, or pictures, or all together; nor should we have supposed that even a model could convey so distinct and comprehensive a view of the combined movements and relative positions of forces of two contending armies, as to make the nature of the action and the causes of defeat intelligible to unprofessional eyes, had we not been convinced by the evidence of our senses.

Lieutenant SIBORN has just completed a model on an extensive scale, of the Battle of Waterloo; which, regarded merely as an effort of patience and ingenuity, is admirable, but viewed as a representation of the victory that decided the destiny of Napoleon, possesses a national interest that time has rendered less exciting but more permanent. The model represents a tract of country two miles and a half square; the undulations of the ground, every road and lane, field and tree, house and garden, being accurately shown from actual survey and measurement: even the varieties of the crops of grain or grass are indicuted by the colours and texture of the surface. On this field are placed the hostile armies, arranged as they appeared at seven o'clock in the evening, when the battle, that had raged for eight hours, was on the point of being decided, though victory still trembled in the balance. This was the moment when Napoleon made his last great effort; and the deadly struggle is shown. The first column of the French reserve, broken and defeated, is in full retreat; and the second attacking column, composed of six battalions of the Imperial Guard, is advancing against the British line: it is immediately opposed to Maitlands's Brigade of Guards in front, and Adams's Brigade of Light Infantry on its left flank: Sir Hussey Vivian's Hussars advancing to support the Infantry. This being the main point of attack, the attention is more immediately directed to it; especially as Wellington and his Staff are seen behind the Artillery placed in the angle formed by the two brigades of Infantry. Napoleon is seen on a little eminence receiving the retreating column of his Guards; the attacking column have just before passed by him. The disposition of the rest of the forces, including the advance of the Prussians under Blucher, and those under Bulow attacking the village of Planchenoit, occupied by the French, is distinctly shown; so that the whole of the operations are comprehended.

The smoke is extremely well imitated by locks of fine wool: the thick masses from the great guns, the continuous volume from the musketry in line, and the thin and scattered smoke from the skirmishers, mark the nature of the warfare; while the dense clouds enveloping the burning houses of Hougoumont and La Belle Alliance show the effect of conflagration. The masses of troops are composed of individual figures, properly armed and accoutred, the colours of their uniforms being visible, though the men are little more than a quarter of an inch high; and the two great commanders may be recognized by their costume. The whole of the figures, to the number of 190,000, including the slain, are made of silver and painted. The strictest attention has been paid to fidelity in the placing of the troops; and Lieutenant Siborn has

served an apprenticeship in this particular, having been long engaged on a "History of the Campaign of 1815 in Belgium," illustrated by plans of several battles at different periods of each action. The model has occupied eight years of labour, and it may be regarded as unique of its kind. It takes a little time to become familiar with the scene; but by and by, the plan of the battle, and the advantages possessed by either army, become apparent, with the aid of the printed Guide; and the study is novel and interesting.—*Spectator, Oct. 6.*

AUSTRALIA.

The following extract from a private letter, dated Port Philip, October 1st, we have taken from the *Sydney Colonist*, of the 6th January, 1838. It strongly corroborates the statements of those who have borne testimony to the luxuriance and prosperity of the country around Port Philip:

"The appearance of the country all about, and the scenery altogether is most luxuriant. To give some idea of it, I can only compare it to a nobleman's park in England, (although, I assure you, Port Philip suffers by the comparison,) thickly studded with tenements of one description or the other. The buildings, (such as they are,) as you may imagine, are not continuous, but there are several excellent houses, in the cottage style, scattered up and down; a few tents and some mud huts interspersed: so that, taking it altogether, it has a romantic, picturesque appearance. The face of the country about here is an undulating flat, with high mountains in the distance, and the trees are sufficiently thick to give it (as I said before) a very park-like appearance. The grass and the foliage possesses a degree of verdure I have not seen since we left England, The river (the Yarra, I believe, it is called) passes through the midst of the settlement, varying from fifty to a hundred yards in breadth, but deep enough to float the largest ships; a bar, however, (which, I understand, is, in a degree, removable,) runs across the mouth of it, not permitting vessels drawing more than eight or nine feet to pass over. That bar is about seven miles from the settlement, and where the steamer lies at present. We have been fortunate enough to get a very snug cottage on the banks of the river, facing the city; I pay thirty guineas a year for it, which, if you consider the place and the scarcity of buildings, forgetting a park in the rear of a thousand or ten thousand acres, is very reasonable."

A writer in one of the Australian journals thus speaks of the vast capabilities of that extensive country;

"A glance at the map of New Holland, a transient observation of its extent and position and a superficial acquaintance with the rapid advance made by out settlements on its coast,, will suffice to awaken, in the least inquisitive and speculative mind, magnificent ideas of this vast country. In the eloquent words of a colonial writer, who has not exaggerated the capabilities of his adopted country. 'With eight thousand miles of sea coast and a series of splendid harbours unsurpassed in the wide world; with every variety of climate and soil; with a territory abutting upon India and China on the one hand, stretching towards the Southern Pole on the other; with a vast ocean extending immeasurably to the eastward rich in the hidden treasures of the deep, and studded, like the evening sky, with ten thousand populous isles, all fair to the eye as Eden, and exhibiting, in their half-civilized population, the very form and pressure of primeval antiquity, who can doubt that the destinies of Australia are inconceivably high?' This picture, though, drawn with rich and splendid colouring, is nevertheless just and true. The world has never yet witnessed a similar exhibition; the amazingly rapid growth of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land supply matter for astonishment and deep reflection, particularly when we consider the vast distance of 16,900 miles which separate those colonies from the parent state, and the immense tonnage of shipping which is required to keep up a constant and quick communication."

The shipping intelligence relating to Launceston, in one of the Sydney papers, shows that, in three days, no less than 4,200 sheep were sent from Launceston to Port Phillip.

FIRST EXECUTION IN THE NEW COLONY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

I was present at the Court-house, in Adelaide, on the 26th of April, to hear his Honour Judge Jickling pass sentence on 14 unhappy men who had been found guilty, during the criminal sessions, of various violent offences.

It may appear strange that in a community so small, and so recently formed, and almost entirely by voluntary emigration from Great Britain, that a scanty population of only 2,800 persons could furnish so many as 14 culprits in the short period of three months since the previous sessions. But so it is.

"'Tis true, 'tis pity; and pity 'tis 'tis true."

And under the circumstances, such an amount of crime cannot but excite in us a sense of the deepest humiliation.

After passing various sentences of transportation, some for 7 and some for 14 years, to the neighbouring colony of Van Dieman's Land, Michael Magee and two others with him were now brought forward, with their clanking irons; the clerk of the court commanding silence, whilst sentence of death was passed on the unfortunate prisoners at the bar.

Magee was an Irish Catholic, about 24 years of age, and had been found guilty, on the clearest evidence, of forcibly entering the sitting-room of Mr. Samuel Smart, the sheriff of the colony, and maliciously shooting at him with an attempt to kill, &c.; and although the prisoner had failed in his object, the ball having merely grazed Mr. Smart's ear, and done him providentially no further injury than a few blue gunpowder marks on his left cheek, his honour the judge, after expatiating on the enormity of the offence in the most feeling manner, that it was one alike denounced by all laws both human and divine, and that "whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed," proceeded to pass the awful sentence of the law, hoping that the example might deter others from the like offence, and that it was the only atonement which the prisoner could now offer to the outraged laws of his country. The judge implored the prisoner not to entertain the slightest hopes of mercy or mitigation, but recommended him to make the most of his short time on earth in imploring forgiveness of his offended Maker. The usual impressive sentence was then passed upon Magee, "that he be hanged by the neck till he be dead, and may the Lord God, for Christ's sake, have mercy on his soul!"

The prisoner was then escorted back to the temporary gaol; and as the crowded court dispersed to their respective homes every one was talking of the coming execution.

I must do the good people of Adelaide the justice to say that, in their hearts, they lamented the necessity of such an awful and severe example; but the frequency and enormity of several offences lately against the peace of colonial society had arrived to such an alarming pitch, that his Excellency the Governor, after a very judicious exercise of the Royal prerogative in favour of the other prisoners, could see no reason to interfere in the case of Magee, and it was ordered that the law should take its course. The judge, therefore, signed the death warrant, as is customary in similar cases, addressing it to the sheriff, in which execution was ordered to be done on the body of Michael Magee on the following Wednesday, the 2d of May—six days only from passing the sentence.

In the absence of any clergyman of the Romish church, the convict made application to be allowed the attendance of a respectable tradesman of that persuasion occasionally while he was in gaol; and he was thought not ill adapted to afford Magee the usual consolations of religion, the authorities immediately complied with his request.

But it was not so easy a matter to find an executioner as it was a priest; and, to the honour of Adelaide be it spoken, this difficulty became every hour of a more serious and pressing urgency. "Who was to be Jack Ketch?" was the first question in the morning, and the last at night. 5*l.* were offered, and then 10*l.*; so the report spread, but it was all in vain; for, though sensible of the benefits that would accrue to society by the extreme example that was going to be made, yet no man would accept the proffered reward, and they one and all spurned with an honest and virtuous indignation any amount of remunerations which could possibly be offered for the detestable office, This difficulty, of course, as Wednesday approached, was getting greater and greater. What was to be done? One suggested that it ought to have been made a condition in commuting the sentence of Megee's companion in crime, one Morgan, that he should act as executioner; while some suggested this plan and some the other. At all events it was agreed on all hands, that it would not be seemly or decorous for the sheriff himself to perform the melancholy office, because he it was who had been fired at, and to atone for which it was that an executioner was required.

Of course these were merely rumours, but it will probably never be known who the individual was who hanged the first capital convict in South Australia.

Wednesday morning had now arrived and nearly the whole population of the colony was on the move by an early hour. At least 1,000 persons, one half of them females, were seen hastening to a wide spreading gum tree, on the north bank of the little brook that gurgled in the ravine, 'yclept the Torrens, and close to the iron stores of the Colonization Commissioners, to see the ceremony. It was the only suitable tree on Government land adjacent to the town, and was selected as being furnished with a large projecting horizontal bough, that will long be remembered on the left hand of the public road from the port to the town. At 9 o'clock the procession was discovered coming through the trees—there were about ten of the newly mounted police besides the 16 marines, forming the whole military force of the colony; and then followed a common cart drawn by two horses, one before the other, in which was seated the culprit, on a common deal coffin, with his arms loosely tied behind him. With him was seated on the coffin a man in a horrid mask, grotesquely daubed beneath the eye with white paint, having one hump on his back, and another on his breast; and so frightfully disfigured that he seemed like an imp of Erebus ready for his prey, while all the spectators seemed to feel a thrill of horror creeping through their veins. It was a moment of the most intense and exciting interest—many wished they had not come—and as the procession advanced, the well-known service for the burial of the dead was heard from the mouth of that excellent man the Rev. Mr. Howard, the colonial chaplain. bringing up the rear, "I am the resurrection and the life," and all hats were instinctively off in an instant on hearing the solemn sounds. The police, on horseback, with their drawn cutlasses, and the detachment of marines with fixed bayonets, now drew in along with the cart to a temporary enclosure something like a sheep pen, underneath the tree, surrounding the prisoner; while the hempen noose was dangling from the bough on which the law had destined him to die. His nerve was truly astonishing; he behaved with a fortitude and coolness deserving a better fate, and appeared the only person unflurried in the crowd.

Whilst the last finisher of the law was buised in adjusting the rope, and greasing it up and down with his filthy fist, Magee addressed the sheriff and the assembled multitude in a firm and audible voice, confessing the crime of which the jury had found him guilty, and admitting the justice of his sentence for which he was about to suffer; but adding, that the evidence which had been so industriously sought out against him, and brought forward at the trial, attempting to prove that he was a runaway convict from the other colonies, was as false as God was true.

As soon as the cap had been drawn over his face and the prayers were concluded a motion was made that all was ready and with a whip or two of the leading horse the cart was drawn away and many shut their eyes whilst the poor sufferer was launched into eternity.

But here commenced one of the most frightful and appalling sights that ever perheps will be again witnessed in the colony. The noose had been so badly managed that the knot instead of the ear came right under the chin of the dying man, and as the cart, was very slowly drawn from under him he did not fall but merely slid gradually off; and there he was, hanging in the air, uttering the most excruciating cries "Oh God! oh. Christ! save me!" and to make it worse he had been so badly pinioned that he had got both his hands up to the rope above his head to prevent his choking and to ease the strain upon his neck. What was to be done? Jack Ketch was gone; where was he! He had been seen to gallop off, amidst the hootings of the people on a horse that had been previously provided for the purpose immediately the cart had been drawn away. "Fetch him back" was vociferated by the crowd and one of the mounted police was desdespatched after him at full gallop. All this while the poor hangtng man was uttering the same piercing cries that might have been hearda quarter of a mile—"Lord save me! Christ have mercy upon me!" and nobody knew what to do. Some compassionating his sufferings cried "Cut him down:" whilst others with a different kind of commiseration, urged the marines to shoot him with their muskets, to put an end to his misery, whilst the poor wretch was making the most powerful efforts, with his hands up to the rope, to prevent his suffocation. It was a horrid sight to witness the twisting of the rope, and the man turning round like a joint of meat before the fire—while women were fainting; and the sheriff attempting to address the multitude, amidst fierce cries of "Shame! shane!" Jack Ketch was now seen riding back in his diabolical disguise, with the policeman at his side, and amidst one universal shriek of execration the horrid monster began again his work of death. At one bound he made a fiendish leap upon the body of the dying man, and all was comparatively hushed—the strong man's hands could cling no longer to the rope, and his agonizing cries were heard no more. We left the executioner hanging on by the legs of the dying culpirt, who after a lapse of 13 minutes by the watch was still alive, for now and then there were hard a few faint murmurs, and the body even yet exhibited some strong contortions: but it was enough; the crowd was seen dispersing here and there amidst a pensive silence, through the forest, all hearts sickening and sad at the melancholy spectacle; and all of them having engraved on their memories to their own dying day, the first execution in South Australia.—*James's Six Months in South Australia.*

LITERATURE.

NOTES ON NAPLES AND ITS ENVIRONS; *and on the Road to it from Rome.* By a Traveller, London, 1838.

(From *the Athenæum.*)

Were it not for the occasional presence of elaborate affectations of style, as unpleasant in effect as an unresolved discord in counterpoint, this more than clever book might be fitly reviewed in verse, on Charles Lamb's principle of "being modest for a modest man;" for it is full—to brimming over—with the poetry of Italian life, and nature, and antiquity; and these, as it was almost needless for our author to plead in his preface, can never be so wholly exhausted, as to render up no new treasures to those who seek them, with true hearts, and unhackneyed powers of observation and enjoyment.

Our taker of notes begins with Albano, Velletri, and its ferocious-looking inhabitants, Cisterna, and the Pontine Marshes. These last he paints in such hues as will, we suspect, surprise our "home-keeping youth."

"And these then are the fearful swamps that looked to us, as we descended last evening from Velletri, so dismal under their grey haze, the dark cloud-like headland in the farthest distance lowering above the mist like a huge incubus. What a most living and translucent emerald is all around! Throughout the entire road are double lines, on either hand, of tall and slender trees, that seem to have sprung up, rejoicing in the abundant irrigation; on each hand, too, innumerable droves of horses and their colts, mingled with herds of oxen, corpulent in shape, and with broad horns of commensurate expansion, bask in the teeming pastures. Corn waves in the distance beneath the Volscian mountains, that sweep through the marshes in semicircle on the land side; while, towards the sea, forests of amazing foliage grow and perish almost unmarked of human eye. A canal, all clearness, glides with swift current by the road-side, along whose green bank, even from whose very wave, the living shrubs are springing—shrubs, and long gross, and numberless water-flowers. The whole is a scene of the richest, the profusest vegetation,—the most English-looking spot, in fact, in Italy. The air, perhaps, has something clammy and cave-like in its influence, and a sort of ghostly exhalation hangs about the Apennines, as we used to see it at Pisa, but no worse than there that I know of."

This, though drawn with a sunny pencil, is a very true picture. The greater part of the Pontine Marshes resembles English park scenery. The view from Velletri is positively fine; fine pasture and fine woods. Even the drive through them is pleasant,—on the one hand, these fine pastures, bounded by the magnificent woods, with droves of wild buffalos driven by wilder looking men on wild horses, in strange but picturesque; and on the other, extensive tracks of the richest arable land, stretching to the very foot of the distant bills, with herds of cattle folded here and there, and giving life and animation to the picture. Even after passing Tre Ponti, the road runs through an avenue of tall trees and by the side of a clear stream, bounded by an extensive thicket of luxuriant vegetation, wreathed and intervened with wild flowers, with Monte Circello in the distance:—as to the "marshes," the traveller sees not so much stagnant water as would serve for a duck-pond. It is very true that there is marsh enough in existence, but few persons can speak to this fact of their own knowledge; for few, like Col. Maceroni, have lived there for days and weeks together. There have been, as the writer before us observes, a thousand projects to drain them, but so many "rights of fishery, and shootery, and wood-cuttery," and other rights and privileges, sprang up to impede and obstruct, that "one sovereign pontiff stuck in the bog after the other, cast up his eyes and his accounts, paid his own and nature's debts, and died and gave no sign." The truth is, these Pontine Marshes probably supply the towns with as greater a quantity of human food, and are as profitable to the landlords, as any other lands in Italy, not having superior local advantages in reference to markets. They are the great breeding and grazing farms for the whole country, and are wanted on this enormous scale; for how else could the Tuscans and the Lombards, with their universal garden cultivation, get their horses and husbandry cattle? The Italian, like most other, landlords, have a sharp eye to their own interest, and would not, if the Marshes were as barren and profitless as English travellers imagine, offer such endless opposition to these draining projects. It is probable that the district ever was what it is now—a great grazing farm; and that the story of Circe and her enchantments had some reference to the fact. How this is to be reconciled with Pliny's three and thirty cities, we leave to be determined by those who can find a location for these said cities, and shall return to our traveller.

Terracina is no less graphically described; so is Itri, with great truth, though somewhat in the style of Caravaggio, with its "droves of wild-looking people, gathered in the narrow streets, all filth, and a bit of ferocity, but full of mirth and ill-managed merriment nevertheless; the men, swathed in tawny features, while the women were huddled round the dirty doorways of their hovels, shouting out '*Lemosina! Lemosina!*' into one's face, still laughing, and screaming, and grimacing, with no small audacity all the while." And here the author talks pleasantly, though with too much effort for his success as a tale-teller, concerning Fra Diavolo and Hayraden Barbarossa,—exchanging romantic for historical and antiquarin tradition, as he nears Gaeta. Once there, the view from the terrace of the inn, of the "vestibule to the bay of Naples," with "the deep purple of the glassy sea," and "the diadem over you western head-land, the snow-white walls and battlements,—white as summer clouds of antique Cajeta," makes him, as it has made hundreds, "drunk with beauty," and hurries him into a strain of rich and eloquent poetry. What wonder that, writing as we do under a canopy of gloomy autumn skies with dingy piles of brick around us, and dear remembrances of—

'The luxury of life in southern lands,'

quickened by weariness and exhaustion, we should be tempted to linger over the description!

But "this will never do!" (as the *Edinburgh* reviewers said of Wordsworth,) so, setting ourselves in sober motion again, we pass the plain of Garigliano, with its "wreck of an old acqueduct," which, borrow our author's simile, "shows itself here and there, like a *ricochet* shot on a lake," and pass, too, the weed-grown arches of Minturnæ's amphitheatre. Capua, whose name has again been made a word of public interest by the last of the Penelopes and her suitor "the penultimate *relais* before you reach Naples," gives our guide an opportunity to discuss, in a few pithy paragraphs, the blame to be attached to Hannibal's proceedings there. After leaving Capua, along a road "which might rejoice the heart of a quaker," all around is so undeviatingly straight, flat, and level,—passing some rich vineyards, we pause no more till we are close upon Naples.

"You see nor bay, nor city, nor sea, as you approach Naples, nor suburb either, for high as rises the tide of life upon the shore, the foam scarcely overboils its banks, at least in the direction of the dull *Strada di Capua*. You can scarcely miss your neighbourhood, however, for here gallops a Nepolitan *Carritella*, the points of the shafts of which are fixed above the hames of the harness; and within the vehicle, which, the front being thus raised, slopes backwards, sprawls *jambe de-çà jambe de-là*, a large swarthy creature upon some sacks, suckling a naked infant, while yet another child—infant likewise—sits between her two too naked legs—a living type of the general mother and her teeming progeny, and as appropriate an object to greet the stranger as prolific Naples could have selected. * *

"Then, to vary the scene, here passes a lumbering waggon sort of thing, every one of its ungreased wheels screaming like a hyæna. And the *attelage*? A cow harnessed side by side with a jackass—that is the *attelage*, as though all common combinations were exhausted—a sort of yoke-fellowship which may figure the conjugal alliances one meets with in the world sometimes, and the cursed noise the wain kicks up may remind us of their *ménage*.

"But what have we here? A *curriculo*—a flying sort of market car, which is used by the Campanian peasants. the harness, and the live freight within, bedizened with gilding, and ribbons, and flowers of all imaginable colours; it looks like a runaway flower-pot: the freight, in the mean while, being some eight or ten people or more, who seem to brim over the diminutive vehicle as froth over a tankard, while *behind* the whole, a fashion as old here as Vesuvius I opine, stands the charioteer, cutting away round his cargo at the horse, who goes pelting along at a hand gallop, roars of laughter at his tail. * * * * *

"You thread one long irregular congeries of houses on entering Naples:—now one open space now another; but for anything like the public structures which should mark the metropolis of a kingdom, whose subjects number six or seven millions of people, you may look long, in passing its endless streets, and find few enough. There as an aspect of vivid animal existence, a brightness, a life a cheerfulness upon all things about you. But upon all things, too, there is a confusion a disorder which we of the North do not understand; and still less when we find, after a time that all this tumultuous topsy-turvy and hurly-burly is a Neapolitan's quiet and regularity: at least I must presume so as you see nothing else. * * * *

"The mere enumeration of the strange sights and sounds that surprise, confound and deafen you in the Toledo, would give the best idea of it. We lost the notes we took at the time but we still remember the oddden-like shops, less like stalls to sell goods at than receptacles for those which were stolen with dingy signs or diminutive amphoræ holding one could not guess what, dangling over their lintels. Here loaves of bread tortured into shapes no one had ever seen the like of: there a cauldron of snail broth seething in some dark door-way. At one open place there occurring yet another obstruction from as it proved, a flock of long-haired goats, who with jingling bells at their necks, seemed playing at 'whoop' among the carriages, I looked out to discover what this thousand-and-first stoppage was about, when thump came my head against the horns of a large yellow cow, that appeared to be examining the equipage with the eye of a *connaisseuse*; while, on the other side of us in a ducal *carozza*, was the only uncomfortable looking visage in the city—as patrician visages are apt somehow to be—and which belonged to a Neapolitan magnate, who was vehemently apostrophising an Abruzzi peasant, for fixing his wain as though to offer his nobility some of its provender. * * *

"Driving to the post for letters, we approached the Mole, the real Naples, and where such of its old manners and its old spirit as are not all metamorphosed yet linger. By the side of a large crucifix, whose livid and gory effigy, *large as life*, no sanctity could save from inspiring horror, raved and foamed, and sweated a Catholic priest. This man, with his red and fiery eyes, his whole face lived with maceration, his long hair streaming about his shoulders, I never shall forget. He was really more like some unhallowed wizard casting has spells into the spungy air, than a minister of a reasonable religion I declare I never beheld anything so utterly shocking out of the walls of a madhouse. Now he tossed his long arms over his head; now appealed to the ghastly figure on the crucifix, and wept aloud; now stretched forth his skinny hands, and uttered hoarse fulminations over the crowd before him, in the full furor and whirlwind of fanatic predication. The uproar this poor crazy being made was inconceivable, and scarce could have been paralleled but for a competitor on the opposite side of the place, who was selling—oranges, I think it was, who plainly looked on the priest as his rival, and so bawled his commodities at the top of his stentorian voice in the spirit of the Roman preacher, with his Policinello to head back the backsliders."

It is impossible for us to bestow much space on the brilliant and busy scene, upon which the curtain now rises, as we have done on the seventy pages containing the overture. But, to use another musical phrase, it is rather by a *fantasia* than a regular composition that the critic can best indicate the pleasure which these notes have excited in him, and we may, therefore, pause, as fancy suggests, without regard to proportion. The author, on his way from Castellamare to Sorrento, having previously broached some unpoetical theories concerning the bitterness of Neapolitan weather, would now strike a blow at another popular fallacy,—making, with the same motion of elbow and wrist, a queer fancy portrait of Vesuvius.

"Oh, this versatile clime! Half an hour ago and that villanous incendiary, that Vesuvius, was without a cloud to cover its sins or its nakedness: and its broad cone, clearly defined against the sky and Apennines, looked—and such was the jest we beguiled our journey with—like a large cocked hat with the wreathing smoke for its feather; while the sea-foam at its foot stood with us for the fringe of its rim and the *two Torri* for the tassel at each end of it: a profane image and which the old volcano resents perhaps, for feather and tassels and all are gone and the mountain amidst the clouds it has brought down is dark in the shadow of its own deeds, alike an evil man in his wickedness; and we have neither the frost of yesterday, nor the sun of the morning, but, in their stead a leaden scirocco, warm enough too; and now all heavily the deep wind sighs, old *plumbus auster*, with his wings of lead, and groans and moans around Capri's stormy forland like a tortured fiend while sky and sea are mingled in the horizon undistinguishably, like true and false in woman. Even the very waters heave sullenly beneath the weight of the unelastic air, and the long deep breakers boom along the beach with heavy splash, spouting their white froth up the rocks. There is the same languishment upon all things on shore likewise, where the orange boughs swoop and roll as in an earthquake, dropping their early fruit. Such is the terrible scirocco. It is warm however, and no rain threatens. Indeed, for myself, I should not be disinclined, if nobody heard me like the old lady with her muffins, to say that this dread wind which is described as a sort of simoon by some is defamed somewhat, and that it is rather pleasant on the whole than otherwise."

The reader must divine, from the above specimens, how such a fairy land as Sorsento is likely to fare in the hands of so clever and original an artist. He is however yet more enchanted with Ischia than with Sorrento, though on the voyage thither his boatmen well nigh put an end to his "taking notes," by swaming him among the tunny nets. Ischia must have proved worth such a peril had it only afforded the following scene, which seems to us incomparably described:—

"Some time before reaching the inn on our return, we had heard—

'The twanging of guitars, and shortly after,
A most unoriental roar of laughter,

and, drawing near, we saw along the arches of its low porch, the curtain, which screens alike from heat and cold, loosened from its usual festoons, and drawn down, and lights glimmering from behind it. We could only enter our apartments by passing through the midst of the revellers: and, as we drew the curtain back with this intent there stood disclosed to us one of these scenes which, in the general merging of customs and manners in the great commonwealth of modern nations, present, where you do meet with them, those peculiar marks of national physiognomy which year by year become rarer and more rare all Europe over. Around upon bench or stool, or squatting upon the ground, as chance or a softer power led, was

every denizen of the establishment, from the high *padrona* in her festal cap, down to the very *favorita* of the kitchen dog and cat, and all. Among them, too, we observed, and no insensible partakers in the fun either, the lady, a visitor here, of a grandee of Spain,—such conjunctions do happen, and who's the worse?—accompanied by a very sweet-faced girl, her daughter, whose only regret seemed to be that she was not more prominent still among the performers. Red capes and brown faces were poked *through the curtains, from* time to time, belonging to *people who had flocked*, like bees to a bell, to the music *of this bucolic congress*, while sundry Indian-looking figures (the dress of the Ischian muleteer, with his read Phrygian cap and naked limbs, gives this appearance,) stood with their mules and asses, in the dusk, at the further part of the hall. At one end of the open space, in the centre of groups, sat a hero who had changed our platters at dinner, and with whom we had had some confabulation,—not much to be sure, but, upon the strength of the conference, such as it was, I would venture to predicate of him, that not a mortal man in all Christendom, Naples included, could match him at an extemporaneous lie. * * * * *

"There he sat, this Scapin, of Scapin as though nothing had happened, thrumming away at the guitar, cleverly as he played the knave, yet out of tune, too, his very music being a sore untruth. Near this Coryphæus of the company, the niece of the house, who was called thirteen to magnify the miracle of her accomplishments lolled with languishing looks, behind a second guitar doing all her little possible to earn the laudations we had in the previous part of the day heard paid to her in advance. While between the two was seated with kerchiefed head and jewelled ears an antient dame they called Old Mr, a term by which they contradistinguish, as it appears, the dowager mamma from the reigning mamma (the mother of the queen she was, not the queen-mother); there she sat rubbing and grinding at that instrument of inspiration the *tamburo di Basqua*, and I can venture to say that not one in all the rustic revel was so fresh, and hale, and buoyant of spirit, as this old octogenarian. There is no climate in the world, perhaps, so favourable for advanced years as the dry, warm, nitrous air of Naples, and this old dame added one to the many instances we had already seen of it. Well, in the midst of all these auxiliaries—satellites you may call them—were two small she-things, to those celestial bodies, to pursue the figure, the faces of all around were turned—albeit never planet that danced round the sun ever found such a centre of gravity. These were two young female Ischioes, with ornamented heads, and bare feet and arms, which, together with their faces, were as brown as working all day in field and orchard could render them, who were here in all the intoxication of the tarantella. * * *

"To say of these *diavoli ici*, that

'They squeaked, and whistled, and whirled, and then
They whirled, and wheeled, and squeaked again;'

and that, as the measure quickened, they cried with a sharp shrill cry, and then plied their castanets, and squealed and whirled and wheeled again, one should hazard the suggesting, except for the accompaniment, something of the gladsome dance of Scotland, the mile vagaries of which are the mere romping of Esquimaux squaws compared with the mutual dance of Naples, which, in all its extravagance, is ever graceful and flowing, and harmonious as its own music. Its grace, too, untaught, as it is inimitable, is one which seems like the natural birth of pleasure and sweet sounds. One could imagine the blythe young supple figure overfraught with enjoyment, launched suddenly forth to music, as you would set in motion some cunning instrument with which movement and sweet sounds were twinborn, and that the cessation of the one were the loss of both This joyous sunny spirit of the South I remember in Moreau-fora and in Heberic, and in them only. * * * *

"This dance moreover seemed to permit a succession of performers, the droll thread being taken up by one after another, an instance of which we were witness of, for one of the girls having slipped her foot aside, a substitute leapt into her place—and a substitute which it would be injustice to forget. This was an odd satyr-like fellow, with a shock bullet-shaped head, and a visage to match on one side of it, incapable of anything but a laugh. I have seen many like him here. His only habiliments were a shirt, made perhaps before buttons were invented, for wholly buttonless it was—the arms of it rolled up to the shoulder, and the front of it open down to heaven knows where,—and a wondrous strange pair of unmentionables, made of the same materials as the shirt, which might perhaps have been trowsers in the olden time but they had been docked and docked until docking could no further go, since the number of inches of nutmeg-coloured skin they betrayed above the knee was already somewhat alarming. And as these two items comprised the whole of his wardrobe, the quantum of his orange tawny person that was to be seen for nothing may better be imagined than described. This supernumerary mime threw a character and expression upon the scene, entirely different, although the movement seemed unchanged. I should give a better idea of this mirthful being saying that he was a fac-simile of the faun in the Florentine Gallery, for such he was, and would certainly uphold the idea of Mr. Bell that that celebrated antique antic was drunk, and that Michael Angelo had given a wrong character to it on its restoration. This fellow was certainly drunk, and some of his unconscious gesticulations were exact to a toe to the statue. But indeed his attitudes were altogether most remarkable. Nothing ungainly or preposterous offended you, stultified with wine, and in all the luxury of fantastic frolic though he was; there was no superfluous flinging about of limbs, yet there was inconceivable variety too. He seemed, in short, a classic Bacchanalian, and that he wanted but a thyrsus and vine leaves, and a pound of black grapes in his clutch, dropping odours, dropping wine, to mark him of the jovial crew of Semele's great son."

"Anacapri—niched in its ravine, where our author found, *among trees and crags, a set of paper-makers singing in a paper-mill, ("for each craft has its madrigal here,")* and its magnificent glimpses of wild scenery; and Pompeii, "the city of the silent," with its exhumated chambers, are next discussed. We like our author best however, when he sketches modern scenes,—such as the Tarantella just quoted,—or the *Festa di Nostra Signora di Piedigrotta*, (see chap. 11,) on which occasion, after looking into San Carlo, of which he makes but little,—his art seemingly being pictorial rather than musical,—he wanders into the hospitable saloons of "kind old Lady D——," and speculates in a most caustic manner on the (how shall we phrase it) liberality of Italian morals. There is a touch of the Walpole in him. He is not only able to feel and to express delight on seeing, in the Museo Borbonico, Spagnoletto's Silenus, whom he finds depicted, "instead of the jovial reveller of Bacchus," as "a pale-visaged vulgar anchoret, coarse, and soddened, and foul, and in all the bestiality of ebriety without its joyousness;" noble Parmegiano's Columbus, "the colouring of which gushes upon the eye like organ notes upon the ear;" but, in addition to these powers of appreciating works of art, he approaches Horace the immitable, in the *gusto* with which he tells an anecdote. Here is a specimen of his skill introduced, while he is clambering up Vesuvius:—

"Nevertheless I *must* inflict the tediousness upon you of Lord S——'s story about old Ferdinando of Naples. This old king was addicted, with a royal addiction, to the *chasse aux oiseaux*; so royally indeed, that he would not be prevailed upon to balk his diversion, even on the death of his queen. He continued to potter about, therefore, his gun on his shoulder, though he ought to have been mourning; but as a compromise with his conscience between love of his amusement and grief for his bereavement, he told his courtiers he should shoot nothing but *very little birds*."

Here, though the volcano is only alluded to thus transiently, and though our author, after descanting upon it in his own pleasant fashion, no less agreeably despatches Posilipo, Puzzuoli, and Pæstum, we must cease from bearing him company. If he have any more "notes" gathered in the course of his foreign travel, he cannot do better than print them; and, in the meantime, we thank him heartily for having so pleasantly beguiled an hour of leisure, by bringing to our premature firesides what bids fair to become a rarity,—a book which is like.

A beaker *full of the warm South*.

MR. FRASER'S PERSIAN JOURNEY.

These volumes contain the narrative of a journey from London to Tehran, and of a subsequent excursion through various parts of Persia. The object of the first trip was to convey despatches to our Ambassador in Persia; and the second, most probably, was undertaken with the diplomatic purpose of communicating with the minister of the future monarch, as well as to collect information touching the state of the country.

After having been kept dangling an unconscionable time by the Foreign Office, for his papers, Mr. Fraser was finally despatched in December 1833. From London he posted day and night to Belgrade; whence (save a short sojourn at Constantinople) he rode with his Tartar till he reached Tehran, a distance of 2,600 miles: resting only when nature was exhausted, or the snow-storms of Armenia and Koordistan rendered their mountains impassible. At Tehran he mingled with ministers; saw the Shah; and partook in common with his diplomatic friends, Persian as well as English, of the anxieties consequent upon the unsettled state of affairs. The sources of the public troubles were twofold. The first originated in the Monarch's numerous progeny, who were "provided for" at the public expense, with "governments," where they fleeced the people and devastated the country. The second and still gloomier prospect arose from the Shah's ill-health; it being expected that on his death a general anarchy would ensue through the many competitors for his crown. Partly, as we have divined, to collect information, partly to give hints and contrive plots with the Shah's grandson* and his minister, Mr. Fraser joined them in camp; and afterwards travelled with the Prince's army, or with a slight escort, through various parts of Chorassan.

The work is in the forms of letters; written with much vigour, vivacity, and skill,—the last, indeed, far too prominent, for the art of a practised pen-man obtrudes itself upon the mind, in the manner in which many incidents, landscapes, and scenes, are made the most of, and obviously worked up for effect. In little-known countries, like Persia, or Turkey in Asia, or even in the interior of Turkey in Europe, this is of no consequence, except that it occasionally throws a doubt upon the truth of the author's pictures. But to span out two long letters in describing a well-travelled journey from London to Semlin, when the writer never left his chaise save for necessary refreshments, and could not see above half of what he passed through, smacks too much of the *bookmaker*. The appetite of the reader also gets palled before the feast begins, independent of sundry misgivings as to the perfect genuineness of every dish.

The work consists of two parts,—the first a Tatar (or to write English a Tartar) journey; the other a picture of Persia in its natural, social, and political features. Of "riding Tartar," the reader may have often heard, or probably read; but he will never have met so complete a description of its nature and its perils as in the volume before us. The meaning of the word is to ride post; its derivation, from the Tartars, who were, and still continue to be, the leading postmen. Although these men are mere messengers, the mode of relays never seems to have suggested itself to Oriental intellects; and hence one man always travels the whole distance, be it what it may. In better times and in passible roads, Tartars never, we believe, rested, save on horseback, unless at the different post-houses where they changed horses and snatched a scanty meal: but mere travellers, journeying under their guidance, generally require a few hours' sleep out of the saddle, after some days constant riding. By what training an iron constitution is enabled to undergo this toil, we cannot guess: what that toil may be, the reader will conceive, when he is informed that one Tartar rode two thousand miles in seventeen days. Nay, how Europeans unaccustomed to severe horse exercise, go through the feats they do, or say they do, is beyond our comprehension.

A few days journey, "Tartar," requires some preparation; but a ride of nearly three thousand miles in the depth of winter, through mountainous regions where there is scarcely a road, and where men and animals are frequently frozen to death, demanded a very careful equipment: and such was Mr. Fraser's when he left Constantinople.

"My own equipment was, however, somewhat improved in point of completeness from its state when I left Semlin. Taught by experience, I had made further provision against the cold. Two pair of stockings, one of fleecy hosiery, such as gouty subjects wear, and the other of large thick worsted, covered my lower extremities; and over these were drawn the thick Tartar stockings and large boots I had already found so useful. I had cut down my Turkish shalwars to a more manageable size; and they, with cotton and chamois-leather drawers, besides a pair of English cloth pantaloons, bid fair to guarantee my lower man from the nipping blasts. That chamois leather forms an excellent protection for the traveller, for it assists greatly in keeping out the wind, which, after all, is his worst enemy in cold weather; but it should be worn above the ordinary flannel, and not, as some persons have erroneously imagined, next the skin; indeed, it is best, as I believe, over flannel, shirt, and all: but wear it has they will, I should strongly recommend those who are likely to be exposed to much cold never to be without it. A stout flannel-lined long-skirted riding-coat, and a fur cloak, or rather gown, which I had procured at Frankfort, promised well for excluding the enemy from the 'nobler parts, as they are called, including, I presume, that important organ the stomach, to 'keep the cold out of' which, by a liberal internal application of cordial drops, is the zealous business of many a good old gentleman and lady at home. But as my furs alone would have" made a poor defence against rain or falling snow, I had provided myself with a good Macintosh india-rubber cloak, which now did worthy service. My upper works were guarded by a travelling fur-cap, and sundry shawls and wrappers were at hand to comfort ears and nose in case of need."

The Tartars of course are capital horsemen: however rugged the road or steep the ascent, on they go at the top of their speed, keeping their horse up, by some seeming miracle, or recovering him should he go down. Not less remarkable is the manner in which they get out of horses all the qualities that are in them, by sheer dint of a determination to take no excuse, and to spare no exercise of their heavy whip. As the postmaster is not always duly paid in Turkey, the animals he provides are frequently of the worst kind to look at, "but good 'uns to go." The Tartar gallop has been described by other writers, but never with the spirit of Mr. Fraser.

"I was calculating with some satisfaction on a peaceful stage, as we rode quietly along; but no sooner had we cleared the broken country, than '*Al-lah-ellah!*' once more roared out the Tatar; '*Hoo-hoo-hoo—eyah!*' echoed Soorajee, down comes the shower of blows, and off start the horses again full tilt. Again setting teeth and knees, I stuck close to my saddle and prepared for a tumble, horse and man. Soon did we approach a ridge of rising grounds, which it was not unreasonable to imagine would bring us up; but 'quite the contrary;' a renewed volley of heavy thumps on the croups of the beasts, and a fresh and louder roar from Soorajee and Tatar, was all the notice taken of this new feature of the road. Up spring the horses, and away go their riders like hey-garmad, over height and hollow, hill and dale: 'the d—l?' muttered I, internally, as I gathered up the reins with a firmer gripe, and looked at the gallant Tatar sitting like a rock, his looser garments flying in the wind, and the load-horses shrinking and shipping from his formidable whip, and bending and sputtering more, so that I expected every moment to see their slender limbs snap and fly from under them. It was more like a gallop of the 'wild huntsman,' than any horsemanship of mortal strain. My blood curdled more than once as I saw the little animals urged down steep descents with sharp turns, where a false step would have tilted them over the rock, and every moment I looked for an accident. And false steps there were in abundance; but though down on knees, on breast, on nose, the skill of the Soorajees and the spirit of the beasts saved the tumble and recovered them when one would have sworn it was impossible.

"At last by the blessing of Providence, we gained the height, were there was a bit of plain, and then away we scoured again. For a while, not a word; the dirt flew in large clods from the heels of the horses, spattering the face and hitting heavy thumps on the breast of the hindmost of the party; and I instinctively inclined to the left out of the *wake* of the rest."

A mountain pass in Asia Minor.

"Recrossing the river, which we now left, we ascended the valley of a tributary stream to another tremendous pass rendered still more formidable by the obscurity of the night. Our approach to it seemed to be through the very bowels of the mountain, in the bed of a furious torrent, where no man could have imagined a path to have existence; and from which turning up a narrow fissure, we scrambled on in the darkness, leaving all to the instinct of our horses, till we emerged, far above, upon the very brink of a black abyss along which we still continued ascending by a narrow, rocky, zigzag path, paved here and there, but without any parapets, for a height of, I suppose six or seven hundred feet. It was a frightful tug. You must know that the Turks do not *frost* or sharpen their horses' as we do, to keep them from slipping on the ice; and here was all ice and melting snow; and the track was on the very verge of the precipice: there was no getting off to lead the horses, or walk; we did not even dare to stop. It was neck or nothing; a breathless scramble up—up; often holding on by the mane to keep from slipping off behind. Nothing but the conviction of this and of my own helplessness, embarrassed with great boots glued to the stirrups by ice, and our heavy cloaks frozen rigid as a board in their folds, could have kept me in the saddle. The descent was not so long, but fully as dangerous and even more horrible, for there you were constantly looking down into the black yawning gulf, from whence the far-off sound of the winter-torrent came roaring up in fits as the wind sighed down the glen. The scenery was magnificent—perhaps darkness increased the effect, I do not know whether the mountains are very lofty, but the clouds were circling round each tall spiry cliff, as if they were propping the heavy sky. Daylight might have detracted from the grandeur and gloom—it scarcely could have lessened the toil or the danger; and well as I love mountain-passes and mountain-scenery, I never desire to cross the Dreklee-daugh pass again in a stormy winter-night."

Looking out for subjects, Mr. Fraser has hit off more fully than former travellers, Turkish posters, Turkish post-horses, and Turkish *soorajees* or post-horse grooms. Each he thought as bad as well could be, till he had to long for them amongst the Koords.

Thus far of Turkey; we will close our present extracts with a touch of the Persians. Mr. Fraser's party has just struggled up the steep ascent of one of the frontier mountains, having deviated from the snowed-up road, to follow a track left by a caravan they had met of.

PERSIAN MULETEERS.

The summit attained, we cast our eyes over—I will not say *enjoyed*, according to the customary phrase—one of the most withering and hopeless-looking prospects of endless mountains of snow that ever greeted the inflamed optics of miserable travellers; it seemed as if, in truth, the morning sun coming forth could "wake no eye to life in that wild solitude;" and on these altitudes we continued, plunging down one side of a peak to mount up another, thus making our way along the crest of the ridge for several hours, with a continuation of effort quite exhausting, until our alpine *traject* terminated in one of the steepest and longest descents I ever made. I am certain we came sheer down an uninterrupted mountain-side of full three thousand feet in height, upon a little hollow, rather than a valley, of unbroken snow, in which lay a village like a black-winged but sleeping in a nest of elder-down. It was one of the severest things I ever had to do. There was no riding; my saddle came twice over the horse's neck in the attempt, and then I gave it up. It was just one long slipping and scrambling-match the whole way down; and I got half-a-dozen severe tumbles to help my poor wrenched back, by the heels of my clumsy boots sliding from under me on the old frozen snow.

We stopped awhile to put ourselves to rights and take breath, at the bottom; and often as I have had occasion to admire the courage of Persian muleteers, I never did so more than at this moment, when, still panting with the exertion of merely *descending*, I looked back, and measuring the height from which we had *stooped*, reflected what the first ascent must have been. The caravan which opened this track had come from Khoee, and when they reached this little valley, and observed the state of the snow, knowing that the defile must be impassable, had taken the bold resolution of breasting up this precipitous acclivity, which, even when free from snow, would be considered as a desperate attempt. What, then, must the performance of it have been when the embarrassed animals had to flounder upwards, shoulder-deep in tough snow? when but a moment could pass without loads falling and going wrong; horses and mules tumbling into holes, sinking, giving up, and all the other exciting occurrences incident to such a struggle against difficulties that are often insurmountable even in the plain? Verily, these rough, hardy muleteers merit a crown of honour for their perseverance, and a place for indefatigable courage beside the bold Soorajees of Turkey.

Perhaps there cannot be a more interesting and exciting spectacle than the progress of a large caravan of mules and yuboos, conducted through the unbroken snow of a stage that has been shut up by drift or a heavy fall, by these Persian muleteers; and the behaviour of their animals is as gallant, and striking, as their own. A large and powerful unloaded mule is generally chosen to lead on such occasions, and the animal, caparisoned in handsome harness, with bells and fringes, seems conscious of the trust that is reposed in, and the exertions that are expected from him. Far from being dismayed at the laborious exertions that await him, he is ready to fight for the post of honour, and kicks and bites at any of the rest that attempt to pass him or to share his toils: with a sagacity that seems miraculous, he smells out as it were the obliterated track, or searches for a fresh one in the most promising ground. Through the deep but even snow he plunges with unfaltering perseverance, listening occasionally to the shouts or directions of his master, until quite done up, he is withdrawn to be replaced by a fresh leader. Does a wreath occur, he smells about for awhile to discover the soundest and shallowest part, then boldly dashes at it with his full force, and never halts until he flounders through or gets so deeply entangled as to require help to effect his extrication. If the snow is very deep, there must be many such leaders put forward in front, for the track of one is not sufficient to open up a passage for the loaded beasts; and truly it is a fine thing to see these bold sagacious brutes performing the duty which they know falls to their share. The loaded animals follow with more caution, but their sagacity is scarcely less admirable. If they fall or stick, there is no unstary flounder, and strong effort to get free; but if this fails, they know as well as if they were endowed with reason, that they are powerless without the aid of men, so they lie quite composed in the snow till that aid comes; and then, to be sure, the practised manner in which they assist these efforts is wonderful. Then for the men; to see these hardy fellows, in their heavy felt coats or sheepskins, plunging after their beasts, now dashing forward to help the leaders through a bad steep, in another moment tossing the load of a fallen mule, covered with snow; often forced to carry the packages themselves for a considerable way, their mules now and then rolling head over heels down the hill-side and landing in the ravine below, themselves working on breast deep ahead with their long staves, to sound the depth of suspicious places. Then the shouting, and the whinnying, and the braying, and the ringing of bells, and the shrieks or cries of the passengers, who may be pent up in kajawahs or baskets on either side a mule, form altogether a scene of interest and excitement which it is not easy to forget.

In this notice we have confined ourselves to the journey, and the first volume of Mr. Fraser's work: in our next number we shall take up the second volume, which seems to point to the life the present condition of Persia.

EXPLORING TOUR BEYOND THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

A very interesting and valuable work has recently made its appearance, entitled, "Journal of an Exploring Tour beyond the Rocky Mountains, under the direction of the American Board of Commioners for Foreign Missions, performed in the years 1835, 1836, and 1837, containing a description of the Geography, Geology, Climate, and Productions; and the Numbers, and Customs of the Natives. With a Map of Oregon Territory. By the Rev. Samuel Parker. 12mo, pp. 271." This map is by far the best that has ever been published of the almost unknown regions of the far west. It commences on the western verge of civilization, say at Council Bluffs, about longitude 95, and extends to the Pacific Ocean. North and south it extends from lat. 39 to 56. Although necessarily very imperfect, it conveys a pretty good idea of the general face of the country, its rivers, mountains, &c., and, we are assured, may be relied on as far as it goes. The "Journal" is a description of occurrences, curiosities, and scenery, as they presented themselves to the notice of our traveller, with occasional observations having a more immediately bearing upon the objects of his tour, viz., to ascertain the most fit openings for missionary operations among the Indins. "The country here described," says the author, in his preface, "is *sui generis*; every thing is formed on a large scale. Its lofty and perpetual snow-topped mountains rising 20,000 feet or more, the trees of the forest, the wide extended prairies, plants of enormous growth, and the results of volcanic agency which you meet in almost every direction, render the whole an ever-increasing scene of interest to the traveller; and if any statements appear large, it is because the facts are in themselves." Of the many wonderful things recorded in this book, and which, the author assure us, were penned with the most scrupulous regard to accuracy, we can copy but a few, referring the reader to the work itself for a connected view of these interesting travels. We are glad to find, by the extract first quoted, that a passage is reserved through the Rocky Mountains suitable for a railroad. There is hardly a doubt that such a work will eventually be constructed; and that our latest news from China and the Sandwich Islands will come through this channel. Under date of 10th of August, 1835, Mr. Parker thus writes:

"The passage through these mountains is in a valley so gradual in the ascent and descent that I should not have known we were passing them, had it not been, that, as we advanced, the atmosphere gradually became cooler, and at length we found the perpetual snows upon our right hand and upon our left elevated many thousand feet above us—in some places ten thousand. The highest part of these mountains are found by measurement to be eighteen thousand feet above the level of the sea. This valley was not discovered until some years since. Mr. Hunt and his party, more than twenty years ago, went near it, but did not find it though in search of some favorable passage. It varies in width from five to twenty miles; and, following its course, the distance through the mountains is about eighty miles, or four days' journey. Though there are some elevations and depressions in this valley, yet, comparatively speaking, it is level. There would be no difficulty in constructing a railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean; and probably the time may not be very far distant, when trips will be made across the continent, as they have been made to the Niagara Falls, to see nature's wonders."

SULPHUR SPRING.

At a place called Jackson's Hole, a narrow defile near the head waters of the Columbia river, is a remarkable sulphur spring. Mr. Parker thus briefly describes it:

"Here, for some distance, I was much annoyed with the strong scent of sulphurated hydrogen, and soon saw, at the foot of the mountain under the bed of gypsum, a large sulphur spring, which sent up as much as thirty gallons of water per minute. Around this spring were large quantities of incrusted sulphur, and so strongly is the water saturated that it colours the water of the river, on the side next to the spring, with a greenish yellow for more than a mile below."

MAGNIFICENT SCENERY.

A few miles west of Jackson's Hole, the caravan encamped three days, to give their animals an opportunity to recruit.

"While we continued here, I took an Indian and went up to the top of a very high mountain to take a view of the scenery around. The prospect was as extensive as the eye could reach, diversified with mountains, hills, and plains. Most of the mountains were covered with woods, but the hills and plains were covered with grass, presenting less of bright green, however, than might be expected, if the summers on this side the mountains were favoured with rains as on the east. The Rocky Mountains at the east presented the appearance of an immensely large bank of snow, or large luminous clouds skirting the horizon. The Trois Tetons were in full view, and not very far distant at the north. They are a cluster of very high pointed mountains, not less than ten thousand feet, rising almost perpendicularly, and covered with snow; five in number, but only three of them are so very high as to be seen at a great distance, and, therefore, take the above

* He was subsequently appointed by the will of the Monarch. On his death, the expected outbreaks ensued; but England and Russia supporting the legitimate heir, he was enabled to overcome his competitors.

name. Here I spent much time in looking over the widely extended and varied scenery, sometimes filled with emotions of the sublime, in beholding the towering mountains; sometimes with pleasure, in tracing the windings of the streams in the vale below: and there sensations frequently gave place to astonishment, in viewing the courses in which the rivers flow on their way unobstructed by mountain barriers. After some hours occupied in this excursion, I descended to the encampment, much gratified with what I had seen of the works of God. The soil in this valley, and upon the hills, is black and rich, and the time will come when the solitude which now prevails will be lost in the lowing of herds and bleating of flocks, and the plough will cleave the clods of these hills and vales; and from many altars will ascend the incense of power and praise."

PREACHING TO THE NEZ PERCES INDIANS.

"Sabbath, 6th. Early this morning one of the oldest chiefs went about among the people, and with a loud voice explained to them the instructions given them last evening; told them it was the Sabbath day, and they must prepare for public worship. About eight in the evening some of the chiefs came to me and asked where they should assemble. I asked them if they could not be accommodated in the willows which skirted the stream of water on which we were encamped. They thought not. I then asked them if they could not take the poles of some of their lodges and construct a shed. They thought they could; and, without any other directions, went and made preparation, and about eleven o'clock came and said they were ready for worship. I found them all assembled, men, women, and children, between four and five hundred, in what I would call a sanctuary of God, constructed with their lodges, nearly one hundred feet long, and about twenty feet wide; and all were arranged in rows, through the length of the building, upon their knees, with a narrow space in the middle, lengthwise, resembling an aisle. The whole area within was carpeted with their dressed skins, and they were all attired in their best. The chiefs were arranged in a semicircle at the end which I was to occupy. I could not have believed they had the means, or could have known how, to have constructed so convenient and so decent a place for worship, and especially as it was the first time they had had public worship. The whole sight, taken together, sensibly affected me, and filled me with astonishment; and I felt as though it was the house of God and the gate of heaven."

BEAUTIFUL WATERFALL, IN A RIVER EMPTYING INTO THE COLUMBIA, NEAR FORT VANCOUVER.

"Towards the lower part of Brant island I re-embarked, and we proceeded a few miles further and encamped below Pillar Rock, over against an extraordinary cascade of water which descends the mountains from the south. Pillar Rock is of basaltic formation, situated on the north side of the river, a few rods from the shore, on a narrow strip of rich bottom-land, wholly isolated, rising five hundred feet, on the river side perpendicular, and on the others nearly so. Upon all except the river side, there are some very narrow offsets upon the which grow some cedars, and also very few upon the highest point. The base, in comparison with the height, is very small, giving the whole the appearance of an enormous pillar. This is one of the astonishing wonders of volcanic operations.

"The cascade upon the south side of the river is a pleasing wonder. According to the best estimation I could make, its whole descent is not less than a thousand feet. There are several narrow offsets, from most of which the water descends in a white, foaming sheet, at an angle of sixty or eighty degrees, presenting the appearance of a white stripe laid upon the side of the mountains. In two parts of the descent there are perpendicular falls; the last and lowest is probably not less than two hundred feet, and before the stream reaches the bottom, it is so dissipated into spray, by the accelerating power of the attraction of gravitation, that it disappears, until again collected at the foot of the mountain, and winds its way a short distance into the Colombia."

FIRST SIGHT OF THE PACIFIC OCEAM.

"On the morning of the 22d, we waited for a favourable tide until nine o'clock, when we got under weigh with a brisk wind from the east. Here the river begins to spread out into a bay, but, owing to many shoals, the navigation is difficult. We ran aground, but the increase of the tide set us afloat again, and soon the great Pacific Ocean opened to our view. The boundary of the 'far west' was to me an object of great interest; and when I looked upon the dark, rolling waves, and reflected upon the vast expanse of five thousand miles, without an intervening island until you arrive at the Japan coast, a stretch of thought was required, like contemplating infinity, which can measure only by succession its expansion and sublimity. Like the vanishing lines of prospect, so is contemplation lost in this extent of ocean."

THE CLOCKMAKER, OR THE SAYINGS AND DOINGS OF SAMUEL SLICK.—Second Series.

The reputation acquired by a successful work is seldom sustained by a sequel to it. From this general fatality of authors and booksellers the second series of the Clockmaker's Sayings and Doings is a vigorous exception. The writer of the letters represents himself as having come in the spring, by appointment, to Windsor, in Nova Scotia, for the purpose of resuming, in the company of Mr. Slick, the tour of the province, which the rains had stopped in the preceding autumn. In this new excursion the peculiarities and drolleries of Mr. Slick's character are all preserved; he is as boastful, as crafty, and as waggish as before; but his conversation expatiates into a wider field, and gives a striking and curious insight into the social character and into the workings of the government and religion, both of British North America and of the Northern United States. The letter-writer therefore not unfairly flatters himself that by the time his tour with Mr. Slick shall have been completed he "shall know as much of America and Americans as some who have even written a book on the subject." With such book writers in general his companion and hero, Mr. Slick, has no patience, so unjust does he find them to the merits of the Yankees. The fact is, he says, that the British can't bear the superiority of the Americans.

"Nothin' a'most ryles them so much as that. But their sun has set in darkness and sorrow, never again to peer above the horizon. They will be blotted out of the list of nations. Their glory has departed across the Atlantic, to fix her everlastin' abode in the United States. Yes, man to man—baganut to baganut—ship to ship—by land or by sea—fair fight or rough and tumble, we've whipped 'em, that's a fact, deny it who can; and we'll whip 'em a'gin to all eternity. We average more physical, moral, and intellectual force than any people on the face of the airth; we are a right-minded, strong-minded, sound-minded, and high-minded people—I hope I may be shot if we ain't. On fresh or on salt water, on the lakes or the ocean, down comes the red cross and up go the stars. From Banker's-hill clean away up to New Orleans the land teems with the glory of our heroes. Yes, our young Republic is a Colossus, with one foot in the Atlantic and the other in the Pacific, its head above the everlasting' hills. History can't show nothin' like it; you might bile all creation down to an essence and not get such a concrete as New England. I guess we shall have all these provinces, and all South America. There's no end to us; old it come, that folks made such a touss about, was nothin' to us; it warn't fit to hold a candle to our federal Government, that's a fact."

This is the judgment of a candid American in the gross; but when he descends to particulars, he gives evidence which goes a good way to qualify the generality of his own patriotic complacence. The author has portrayed him as a man who, in spite of his prejudices, is forced, by the clearness of his understanding, to see absurdities in strong relief. On the principle of universal suffrage, for instance, he animadverts in a tone of genuine, rational contempt. This one sentence, in our apprehension, goes far to settle the whole question.

"It aint one man in a thousand knows how to chuse a horse, much less a member."

It takes more skill yet, he observes, to choose a nigger.

"Niggers don't show their age like white folk, and they are most always older than they look. A little rest, plin' the joints, good feed, a clean shirt, a false tooth or two, and dyin' the wool black if it's got gray, keepin' 'em close shav'd and jist givin' 'em a glass o' whisky or two afore the sale to brighten up the eye, has put off many an old nigger of 55 for 40. It does more than trimmin' and groomin' a horse, by a long chalk."

Niggers, then, are somewhat deceitful in their outward show. Are members of Assemblies and Parliaments much less so?

One of the members returned to the Assembly, named Buck, a blockhead of the muddiest water, receives much good advice from Mr. Slick.

"'How do you go,' says the Clockmaker, 'Tory or Radical?—'Oh, pop'lar side, of course,' said Mr. Buck: 'M'Kenzie and Papineau have open'd my eyes, I tell you. I had no notion afore our government was so rotton. I'm for elective councils, short Parliaments, ballot, universal suffrage, and agin all officials.'"

The Clockmaker relates how he hoaxed this Liberal. He said to him,

"'Be independent; that is, attack everything. First of all, there's the church; that's a grand target; fire away at that till you are tired.'. .'But I'm a churchman myself, Mr. Slick; you would not have me attack my own church, would you?' 'So much the better,' said I; 'it looks liberal. True liberality, as far as my experience goes, lies in praisin' every other church, and abusin of your own. Then there's judges, another grand mark, and councillors, and sich men; call 'em the little big men of a little colony, the would-be-aristocracy, the official gang, the favoured few; call them by their Christian and surnames—John Den and Richard Fen; turn up your noses at 'em like a horse's tail that's double-nick'd. Salaries are a never-ending theme for you; officials shouldn't be paid at all: the honour is enough for 'em; a patrick serves his country for nothin'. Take some big salary for a text, and trent it this way; says you, 'There's John Doe's salary, it is 730l. a-year; that is 2l. a-day. Now,' says you, 'that is 16 common labourers' pay at 2s. 6d. each per day; shall it be said that one great mammoth official is worth 16 free citizens, who toil harder and fare worse than he does?'. Then take his income for ten years and multiply it. 'See,' says you, 'in ten years he has received the enormous sum of 7,300l.,' then run over all the things 7,300l. would effect on roads, bridges, schools, and so on, and charge him with havin' been the means of robbin' the country of all these blessin's; call 'em blood-suckers, pampered minions, bloated leeches. Call the troops mercenaries, vile hirelings, degraded slaves: turn up your eyes to the ceiling and invoke defeat and slaughter on 'em if they dare to enforce the law. Talk of standing armies, of slavery, of legionary tyrants—call them foreigners, vultors thirsting for blood, butchers. Every man killed in a row or a mob call a victim, a murdered man.' * * * * 'All that oppose you call anti-Reformers, upholders of abuses, bigots, sycophonts, office-seeking Tories. Say they live by corruption, by oppressin' the people, and that's the reason they oppose all change.'"

We have then a sketch of the sort of constituent who votes for such a member as this Mr. Buck. The independent elector's farmyard is painted here with Flemish accuracy:—

"He has been too lazy, you see, to remove the bank-in (put there the first fall to keep the frost out of the cellar,) and it has rotted the sills off, and the house has fell away from the chimbley, and he has had to prop it up with that great stick of timber, to keep it from coming down on its knees altogether. All the winders are boarded up but one, and that has all the glass broke out. Look at the barn! The roof has fell in in the middle, and the two gables stand starin' each other in the face, and as if they would like to come closer together, if they could, and consult what was best to be done. Them old geese and vetren fowls, that are so poor the foxes won't steal 'em for fear o' hurtin' their teeth—that little, yaller, lantern-jaw'd, long-legg'd rabbit-eared, runt of a pig, that's so weak it can't curl its tail up—that old frame of a cow, a standin' there with its eyes shut to, a contemplatin' of its latter end—and that varmint-lookin' horse, with his hocks swelled bigger than his belly, that looks as if he had come to her funeral, is all his stock, I guess. The goney has showed his sense in one thing, however; he has burnt all his fence up; for there is no danger of other folks' cattle breakin' into his field to starve, and gives his old Mooley a chance o' sneakin' into his neighbours' fields o'nights, if she find an open gate, or a pair of bars down, to get a treet of clover now and then. O dear, if you was to get up airly of a mornin' afore the dew was off the ground, and mow that are field with a razor, and take it with a fine-tooth comb, you would n't get stuff enough to keep one grasshopper through the winter, if you was to be hanged for it."—*Times, Nov.* 1.

NEWSPAPER LITERATURE.

The English newspaper is the most comprehensive in the world. It contains more articles of intelligence than the journals of any other country, and there is more *mind* engaged in its production than is brought to any similar publication in any part of Europe. Yet, notwithstanding these advantages, which are as striking as they are important, the English newspaper exhibits more extraordinary instances of bathos than any other periodical whatever—not even excepting the American broad-sheets. It's sins in this way are rendered the more glaring by the obvious skill and care that are usually bestowed upon all its departments.

We have an instance of this spirit of bombast and exaggeration before us, in an account recently published by a Liverpool paper of the experimental trip of a great steam ship, called the Liverpool, from that port to Dublin. After describing the party on board, and the grandeur of the cabins, the writer proceeds to give an accurate narrative of the ship's progress, and of the sensations and impressions it created. His enthusiasm is evidently excited to the highest point compatible with the power of description, and he indulges in that topmost "bravery of speech" which, when it does not exceed the dignity of the subject, is properly termed eloquence, but which, employed to elevate to undue exaltation a very ordinary matter, is something exactly the reverse. The trip from Liverpool to Dublin one might think could yield nothing very remarkable in the way of description; but genius can extract sunbeams from cucumbers. Turning into the Rock Channel, the writer says that they began to "feel a swell of a sea," which was certainly not very surprising, considering the simple fact that the vessel was then getting into the channel; but, having got there some curious objects were developed before the wondering party.

During occasional gleams of sunshine, Hilbre Island and the shores on the estuary of the Dea looked beautiful. We now observed that the hills behind the Ormstead were covered with a thin coating of snow, *and the chilliness of the wind betokened a premature visit of winter.*

That the shores of the Dee looked beautiful during the gleams of sunshine, is a phenomenon in natural history worthy of record, and the chilliness of the wind during the season of the equinox, may fairly be set down as another.

But the narrator of the voyage does not rise to the full grandeur of his powers, until he comes to give an account of the manner in which the Liverpool made her way through the water—the Water-Witch was a piece of lead compared to her.

The ship underwent a fair trial during the height of the brezee and the swell, and behaved most admirably, easing herself in every emergeney, and disappointing the saucy waves that threatened to roll over her, *by rising gently upon them, and with her paddles dashing the tops into foam.* She also steered with the greatest facility one hand being sufficient *to give her safe guidance,* even in the heaviest of the sea, as was proved by Sir John Tobin, *himself,* who steered her with all the enthusiasm of an amateur, and the skill of a sailor, for several leagues. It was a glorious sight to stand near the wheel of this stupendous ship (235 feet in length), and mark with what indignant velocity, "like a thing of life," she cut through the *mountainous* element that *boiled* and *yeasted* around her, and vainly sought to oppose her progress, without once shipping a sea; propelled by two engines, *wonderful in their might,* and in their operation so easy and regular, *as to convey a perfect dependence upon their strength and durability.* To see this—*to take a long walk, too, upon her spacious decks—a lounge through her palace-like cabins, feeling as secure as on terra firma*—all conveyed to the mind a peculiar, indescribable, but delightful sensation—that of the accomplishment of one of the noblest triumphs of human science, ingenuity, and enterprise that the world has yet witnessed.

Here we have a steam-ship disappointing the saucy waves by rising upon them, and dashing their tops into foam with her paddles, exhibibiting also the curious example of a ship steered by one man Sir John Tobin himself, and nobody else, being the enterprising individual who stood at the wheel, a steam-ship cutting a mountainous element that possessed the uncommon qualities of boiling and yawning, with engines wonderful in their might, although not half so mighty as wonderful, and conveying by the regularity and care of their operation a dependence on their strength and durability—such a steam-ship as this a gentleman might take a long walk in without being tired, and he might take a still longer walk without failing in with a sight so extraordinary.

The art of description consists in adapting your phrases to the object described, and in never exceeding the demands of the occasion. When you describe a nautical object, it is essential to employ accurate nautical language, or, at all events, not to risk expressions which expose you to ridicule—land images of the sea. In the account of the Liverpool, from which we have taken these brief extracts, we have a multitude of grandiloquent pictures, which, reduced to real matter of fact, are as commonplace as can well be conceived, but which become distorted by the voyager into monsters of science and natural curiosity. This species of newspaper literature cannot be too earnestly deprecated, not merely for the sake of the influence of the press as a medium of observation, but for the interests of knowledge, which is greatly shamed and hurt by such excessess—meaning nothing better than the puff that hides the pasty. Let us have the substantial pasty—but banish this intangible cloud by which it is too frequently crowned and obscured.—*Atlas, Oct.* 20.

ACCOUNT OF JANINA, IN GREECE.—Janina is the centre both of art and of fashion, and this all the *beaux* of Roumeli. The silk braid and gold lace, so universally used in Eastern costume, are most extensively prepared by its Jews. The morocco leather of Janina is in highest repute, and also extensively manufactured. The savat, or blackening of silver, their mode of ornamenting guns, drinking-cups, cartridge-boxes, and the buckles which they wear, and which ornament their trapping, is an art almost exclusively exercised by a settlement of Vluchi at Calarites. In their vicinity grow the herbs they use for dying, which is here a domestic art. Every house has its looms, where the women, as in the patriarchal ages, employ their leisure in weaving, according to their wealth, coarse or fine cotton stuffs, and that beautiful and delicate texture of silk and cotton gauze, or of silk alone, which they use for shirting. They are no less celebrated for their skill in confectionery; and the preserves of Janina are as much distinguished as those of Scotland. Elsewhere women may be as laborious, or as industrious; but I never saw so much activity combined with so much elegance as at Janina, or housewifery assume such important functions. To the most sedulous attention to all the business of domestic economy were added the rearing of the silk-worms, the winding of the silk, the preparing of cotton, the dying and the weaving of these materials, and the preparation from them of every article of wearing apparel or household furniture. Their tailors are no less characterized by taste and dexterity; and the costumes of the men by the elegance of the cut, the arrangement of colours, and excellence of workmanship. What a contrast the artisans of this clear sky present with ours! Sudden disasters may fall upon them; but no industry falsely bolstered up leaves them a prey to incessant fluctuations. Money may, at times, be extorted from them by violence; but they have not the irritating example before their eyes of injustice of taxation, which spares the rich and oppresses the poor. They tend their silk-worms, prepare their dyes, weave their delicate tissues and rich laces, and embroider their fermelis and zuhuchia not by smoky firesides, but under shady vines; and, instead of becoming callous and indifferent under the unfortunate insecurity of the times, they exert themselves the more to avert or to meet danger and oppression. This appears most unaccountable to Europeans, who are acquainted with oppression and its effects only by example of systematic despotism; but the difference between the tyranny of man and the tyranny of law is one of the most instructive lessons the East has to teach. The one is uncertain, and leaves to the oppresed chances and hopes of escaping it; varies with the individual; and those that suffer, if not benefited, are, at least, consoled by the vengeance that sooner or later, overtakes the guilty. The tyranny of the law is a dead and immovable weight, that compresses at once the activity of the limb and the energy of the mind; leaves no hope of redress, no chance of escape; is liable to no responsibility for its acts, or vengeance for its crimes. For fifty years, in Turkey, convulsion has followed convulsion as wave rolls after wave; and Europe, judging by its own cumbersomeness of machinery, and consequent difficulty of readjustment, has looked on each succeeding disaster as a prelude to the fall of the Ottoman empire. Turkey's political state may be compared to its climate: an unexpected hurricane in a moment wastes fields and forests, covers the heavens with blackness, and the sea with foam. Scarcely is the devastation completed, when nature revives, the air is all mildness, and the heavens all sunshine. As destructively and as suddenly do political storms and military gatherings overwhelm the provinces, and no sooner are they past than industry is busy preparing her toil, and security is scattering seed, or wreathing flowers.—*Urquhart's The Spirit of the East.*

MISCELLANEA.

FRENCH STATISTICS.—The following calculations derived from official documents on the subject of foundling children in France, have been published by M. Battelle, in the *Temps*:—"Total number of births in France during 9 years (from the year 9 to 1835), 33,926,422—viz., legitimate children 31,103,482, illegitimate ditto 2,122, 940; her the proportion of illegitimate children to the total number of births has been as 16 to 100 nearly. In the department of the Seine the number of births during the same period has been 984,311, viz., legitimate children 673,909, illegitimate ditto 310,402; hence the same proportion has been in this case as 23 to 100, or 1 in 33. During a period of nine years, 1824 to 1832, the total number of births for the whole kingdom has been 8,765,318, viz., legitimate children 8,133,128, illegitimate ditto 632.195; out of which number 303,090 children were abandoned by their parents, or 3½ per cent. on the total number of births. In Paris, from 1816 to 1837, the total number of births has been 603,974—viz., legitimate children, 390,005; illegitimate children, 213,969; hence the proportion of illegitimate children has been as 54 to 100, or to the total number of births as 35 to 100. Out of this last number of births 112,625 children were abandoned by their parents, or 18 per cent. of the total number—a proportion that exceeds the rate of all France by 14½ per cent. Out of these 112 625 children abandoned there were, legitimate children, 7,578 illegitimate children, 104,047, giving a proportion of 7 1-5 to 100. In 1834 this proportion was more than 12 to 100. The distinction of abandonments of legitimate and illegitimate children has not been made in the rest of France. Up to November, 1837, out of from 4,000 to 5000 children annually deposited at the Founding-hospital, not more than 46 or 50 were annually placed there by means of the *tour*, or turning-box (being cases where no declarations were made.) The rest were always brought into the open bureau, so that it was almost always easy to recognize the civil state (*état civil*) of the child. *Every year, before the adoption of the new regulations, from 600 to 700 children, not belonging to the department of Seine, were sent to the central hospital of Paris, the* number received in 22 years having been about 14,300. This being compared with the total number of abandonments for the same period, given above, indicates a rate of 12 per cent, and the average cost of each child being 97f. 52c. per annum, the department of the Seine was thus burdened with 1,391,676f. that ought not to have been paid by it. The total expense of all the foundlings of France for 10 years (from 1824 to 1833) was 97,775,612f. 97c.; for the Seine it was 16,622,350f. 88c., being about one-sixth of the total expense. These sums being compared with the total number of inhabitants, gives 2f. 90c. for all France, and 15f. 4c. for the Seine. In 1833 the total number of foundlings for all France was 127,507; for the Seine 15,733; being more than one-eighth of the former number: whereas the population of the Seine is only one-thirtieth of that of all France. The average annual mortality of foundlings for all France, from 1824 to 1835, was to the total number of annual deaths of children, as 1 to 7.73; and for the Seine, as to 5.22."—Times, Nov. 1.

THE WHOLE ART OF PORTRAIT PAINTING.—"As far as my observation goes, the whole art of portrait painting," says Sam's friend, "lies in a free sketch o' the leadin' feature. Give it good measure, do you take?" No, says I, I don't understand one word of it. Well, says he, what I mean is this: see what the leadin' featur' is, and exaggerate this, and you have a strikin' likeness. If the nose is large, gist make it a little more so; if there is a slight cast o' the eye, give it a squint; a strong line in the face, deepen it: a set smile, make it a smirk; a high cheek bone, square it out well. Reciprocate this by paintin' the rest of the face a little handsome and you have it complete, you'll never fail—there's no mistake. You will hear 'em all say, oh! that's her nose to a hair, that's her eye exactly; you could tell that mouth anywhere, that smile you could swear to as far as you can see it—it's a most beautiful likeness. She's taken off complete, it's as natural as life.—*Sam Slick's Sayings and Doings.*

GOOD NIGHT TO THE SEASON.—The following jeu d'esprit affords a characteristic and amusing sketch of men and manners in polite Anglo-Indian society. We quote the *Oriental Observer*, of April 21st. The gay season of 1837-8 is over. No matter though there be still one re-union lingering, from causes over which the committee had no control—for even a Calcutta management cannot rule the arrival of Lent, the season is as thoroughly over, in time, in spirit, and in essential fact, as the cold weather itself is; and those men and maidens who may not have made their little arrangement up to this period, must just be content to perspire in single blessedness till the month of November next ensuing; for Hymen has left Calcutta in order to be in time for the London winter, which has now set in with its usual flirtations. Had we indulged in a weekly lucubration on the state of the matrimony market, as we have been doing on that of the dross money one during the cold weather which has gone to the burying ground of the Capulets, our cogitations would have been hardly more cheering in the one case than in the other; for the demand for hands has been flat; rings have been heavy, and so were not fingered: acceptances were at a discount; offers fluctuating; *yeses* were in plenty, but no takers; hearts were to be had for money, but no purchasers; and the few that were negociable for love went off unsteadily, and in some case at considerable risk. Banns might have been had for asking, but licenses kept their price, though there were few transactions. Smiles and squeezes were exchangeable at par, and one gentleman, who speculated boldly in foot-touches, met with favourable return. Sighs latterly were heavy; but small talk continued brisk throughout the season, and bright eyes looked up occasionally, but soon fell again; though business continued to be done in blushes. Silly looks were not in demand, but free-and-easies rose considerably above par, and drove genuine modesty almost out of the market. Maternal frowns were in considerable quantities, and it is thought they prevented many imprudent bargain from being finally settled. Scandal kept its usual high ground, and more transactions occupied in that line than in any three others put together. On the whole, at the close of the market the single per cents. were not much reduced, as compared with the proceedings of former years; and there was a sluggishness in even improper flirtations, which had no doubt its share in casting a gloom and a monotony over the general course of the exchanges. But the season was not without its extraneous attractions in the way of fits and starts; for the Dutch Prince came and danced with ladies to whom he spoke not; and Sir Charles Metcalf came and spoke to ladies with whom he danced not; and there were public dinners for liberty, and fancy fairs, for charity; and theatrical crowdings for valedictory purposes; and there was (lastly) Jim Crow.—*Parbury's Oriental. Herald.*

A MATCH FOR JONATHAN.—A gentleman near Wirks worth had a mind for a sparrow pudding, so he rubbed the hedge over with birdlime, thinking in the morning to have plenty of game; but to his astonishment, when daylight dawned, and he looked out, the hedge was gone! for the sparrows had alighted on it in such quantities, that, fearing to be boiled or baked, when they found it held them fast, as a last resource, they flew away with it.

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THE BOMBAY COURIER EXTRA.

SATURDAY, 19 JANUARY 1839.

BOMBAY COURIER EXTRA.

SATURDAY EVENING, 19TH JANUARY 1839.

The *Berenice* arrived this morning and came to anchor shortly after eight o'clock, having left Suez on the 31st ultimo, Cossier the 2nd, Mocha the 7th, and Aden the 10th instant, with the following Passengers.

Mrs. Walter, Mrs. Hardy, Madame Monton, Major Sir Edward Campbell, His Excellency Syed Ally Nasser, Captain Walter, Monsieur Monton, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Christian, Mr. Hatfield, Dr. Sineabalde, J. J. Perris, Esq. F. Xavior Furard, Esq. Captain Crozier, Lieut. Hawker, Lieut. McDonald, Mr. Pollexfen, Mr. Smale, one European and three native servants.

By this Overland Mail we have received our usual files of papers; those of London to the 29th November, the Galignani's Messengers to the 27th Nov. and the Malta Gazettes to the 12th December inclusive. We have again therefore the advantage over the *Extras* of our Bengal Contemporaries which extend only to the 24th November, and comprise much of the intelligence which we were enabled to give in *our Extras* of the 2d instant.

With respect to Domestic Intelligence, we find it was anticipated that Parliament would be summoned as early as the 4th of December, in consequence of the menacing aspect of affairs in Canada and in the East. The intention however of convoking the Parliament at that time, if it was ever entertained by the Ministry, was subsequently changed, and it seems now that Parliament will not meet until the latter end of January, perhaps February. This postponement is attributed by the Tory Papers to the apprehensions of the Ministers of having their first meeting with Lord Durham on the boards of the House of Lords. The Ministers wish, it appears, for a short delay within which to plead their excuses to his Lordship for their most extraordinary imbecility. Lord Durham reached England on the 28th November, as will be seen by an Extract from the Morning Chronicle of the 29th. His Lordship had intended passing through the United States on his route to England, but was dissuaded from doing so by the representation of the authorities at Washington on the probability of an immediate renewal of the Rebellion along the whole line of the Canadian frontier. Our Extracts will exhibit the state of Canada from the injudicious party animosity which had neutralized the efforts and exertions of Lord Durham and will be read with painful interest by our readers.

With regard to Foreign matters, we observe that preparations are going on in England in anticipation of a struggle with Russia, and the Tory papers suggest an immediate resort to hostilities. The *Times* urges the Government to strike *now or never*, and the Standard treats the menaces of the Russians directed at the Porte as, *a plain declaration of War against England*. Notwithstanding these belligerent indications we believe there will be no War;—the coalition is too strong against Russia;—and she has suffered too many reverses. We rejoice to find the Circassians have gained fresh laurels against their implacable enemies, and that thousands of Russians have perished under the impetuous onset of the mountaineers, while insurrection has manifested itself in Georgia and other parts of South-eastern Russia. Teflis *even* is threatened by the insurgents. Another subject of congratulation is, that the French Government has acceded to the Treaty between England and the Porte, and the Pasha of Egypt has also agreed to accept the terms of the Convention offered him.

The intelligence from Spain is but a fresh record of murders, barbarities and massacres, but we should say, from the tone of the speech of the Queen of Spain at the meeting of the Cortes, that the cause of the Christinos was suffering.

We are enabled to announce that official intelligence has been received here of the appointmant of Sir J. R. Carnac to the Governorship of Bombay, and that he may be expected here in April.

We understand that the resignation of the late Chief Justice Sir Herbert Compton has been accepted, but that there has yet been no appointment of his successor.

Among the Deaths we observe the following,

Charles Duncan, Esq. H. M. Dockyard Chatham.—Sir Edward Colebrooke,—Hon. Thomas Hope,—General Robert Phillips, Bengal Army, Senior Officer in the Company's service,—Captain G. W. H. Wright R. N.,—Lord Sefton,—Viscount Deerhurst,—Dowager Lady Dartmouth,—The Right Hon. R. Cutlar Furgusson, M. P.—Major General Sir Robert McCleverty,—W. Agar Esq. Queen's Counsel,—Dowager Countess of Newburgh,—Major General W. Brooks, E. I. C. S.,—Major General J. R. Smyth,—Lady Caroline Dundas, Woodward Bidwell Esq. formerly E. I. C. Service.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.—Nov. 15.

FRANCE.—The opening of the Chambers is announced to take place on 17th Prox., a few days earlier than anticipated. The Sugar duties and Colonial Trade and the Electoral reform questions will occupy an important part in the Proceedings, much violent discussion is expected with reference to the relations of France with S. America, the affairs of Holland and Belgium, Spain, Egypt, Turkey, Russia, and Switzerland will likewise occupy much attention. Austria having agreed to withdraw her Troops from tha Romagna those of France will evacuate Ancona. Marshal Vallee prosecutes with success his Conquests in Africa:—he has lately taken possession of Milah without opposition and was forming a Road between that Place and Constantine. The death of Abdel-Kader tho highly probable is not confirmed.

SPAIN.—Continues the theatre of bloodshed the accounts of which are frightful. Murcia and Alicant had imitated the murders at Valencia: at the former Place 9 Carlists were shot the moment the events of Valencia became known, but at Alicant 2 only became victims, the remainder, about 200 having been removed to the Island of Tabarca for safety the day previous. At Saragossa the Carlist Prisoners were put on ½ rations and their beds taken from them, in consequence of which Cabrera caused to be shot at Barca de Caspe 6 National Guards and a Colonel, and in revenge 8 Carlist Privates and a Colonel were ordered to be executed at Saragossa on 4th. Cabrera is determined to massacre every liberal in the Towns which he enters. Madrid was declared in a state of siege on 3rd and a permenent military Commission immediately appointed. Marvaeiz's resignation has been accepted. The wives and Children under age of all persons in the service of Don-Carlos had orders to quit the capital and retire within 8 leagues and to be under the surveillance of the Police of the Towns where they reside.

PORTUGAL.—On 31st Ulto the Queen gave birth to another Prince; all the Forts and shipping firing a Royal salute:—the Christening would take place on 12th Instant. The result of the Braganza Elections is in favour of the Moderate party. Some Certificates for debts to the amount of 408¼ Contons contracted at the time of the Revolution of September had been redeemed by the Treasury and were publicly burned on the 31st Ultimo.

RUSSIA.—Has suffered a severe defeat in the loss of 800 Men 75 Officers in a recent attack by the Circassian mountaineers to whom a message has been sent by the Russian General desiring them to submit and expel the English emissaries; but in reply they have told him all future letters shall be burnt and the Bearers put to death. 300 Men of one of the best cossack Regiments have deserted and it is said the Tribes with this accession of strength would invade Georgia. Hitherto they have been on the defensive.

CANADA.—A Proclamation has been issued by Lord Durham justifying the measures he had taken respecting the state Prisoners stating his intention of returning to England and resigning his Command. In this Proclamation the Earl is very indignant against the ministry. The Bill of indemnity has also been publicly proclaimed. 3 Commissioners and a Surgeon have been appointed by the state of Maine to obtain topographical information relative to the Boundary Line but the Lieut. Governor of new Brunswick says it is his "imperative duty not to suffer any infringement of the possession and jurisdiction which Great Britain holds in the territory in dispute until the question of right is decided."

ENGLAND.—It is rumoured that a number of Lord Durham's private Friends have advised him to prolong his stay in Canada.——A Commission has been appointed, consisting of senior Ximenes on the one part and Col. Wetherall on the other for the immediate settlement of the affairs of the late British Legion, and the terms on which it is appointed are perfectly concurred in by the officers of the Legion. Importation of English Machinery into France was some time ago greatly encouraged by the latter, but now a duty of 35 per cent is rigidly enforced.

The Government Mails of this date only arrived in Town on 12th Instant, giving the letters thro' Mr. Waghorn an advantage of 14 days and of 26 days over those of 1st August thro' Mr. Waghorn.

London. 24th November.

FRANCE.—A pamphlet charging the King with treachery to the cause of liberty in Spain has exited some interest in the French Capital—the ministerial Papers of course treat the allegations with contempt. Louis Phillippe's conduct towards Spain is certainly very suspicious for if he had cordially concurred with the British Cabinet in supporting the obligations of the Quadruple Alliance, the Peninsula would never have been in so distressing a state. It is thought on this point Monsr. Mole will experience some uneasiness, since Monsr. Thiers will now be a powerful opponent, therefore much party warfare leading to personal and sarcastic discussion is expected: Louis Philippe rules the present Ministry—in fact he is the sole Minister. German letters state that seditious proclamations have been circulated in Hanover but they have not as yet produced any serious effect. A Corps of 40,000 men is to assemble on the northern frontier, but whether for or against the Belgians is not known.

SPAIN.—Is deteriorating daily; the atrocities committed both by Carlists and Christinos are sickening in the extreme. In reprisal for the slaughter of 55 Prisoners massacred by Cabrera at Villamalifa the like number of Carlists were shot at Valencia on 3d inst., A list of 250 suspected Carlists had been made out in Madrid on 8th so that no one considered himself safe, but the "Jantas of Reprisals" have since been dissolved. On 8th Inst., the Queen Regent opened the Cortes. The secret assistance given to Don Carlos received a pointed allusion—it had been rendered necessary to call for the "mediation" of the Allies of Spain;—the Revenues were becoming daily inadequate to the expenditure; and with reference to the siege of Morella she said, fortune had shewn itself less propitious to her Arms, but victory was looked for by the union of her friends.

BELGIUM.—The Chambers were opened by Leopold on 12th Instant, Respecting the differences with Holland, the King says the rights and interests of the Country formed the only rule of his policy, and that they should be defended with perseverance and courage: the Army would consequently be kept at it's present amount, no diminution having taken place in the Dutch forces.

CANADA.—An extensive and formidable organization was going on in the United States with a view to aid the Patriots in their next attempt. 60.000 persons are stated to have pledged themselves to take part in the Canadian War. Lord Durham having received from the Government of the States information of the abovementioned approaching renewal of rebellion, had abandoned his intention of visiting the U. States and would leave Quebec on 1st Instant, direct for England. His arrival, together with the New York Packet Ship of the 1st are anxiously looked forward to, Sirs G. Arthur and J. Colborne had been consulting with the Governor and most prompt and energetic measures for the defence of the Provinces were adopted. The Volunteers would be called out on the first symtoms of rebellion, and the Supernumerary Staff Officers, about to return to England, were ordered to remain in Canada. Five of the "Patriots" captured at Dotriot at the time of the recent outbreak had escaped from the Citadel of Quebec, but 3 were almost immediately retaken.

ENGLAND.—The new Royal Exchange will be a magnificent Building the design is for an oblong square 270 feet long by 140 feet broad—the external area will consist of 150 feet by 60 feet. The averages at the Corn Market have been gradually rising for a month past; on 22d the price was 73s. 10,—the scale of duty thus stands at 13s. 8d. Mr. O'Connell in his tour through Ireland is cordially received.—Lord J. Russell has signified to the Lord Provost of the Glasgow that he "will carefully consider what measures are best calculated to prevent a recurrence of Steam Boat Accidents." The Council of the Royal Society have recommended the Marquis of Northampton as the successor of the Duke of Sussex. Sir J. Graham has been elected Lord Rector of Glasgow by a majority of 77 over the Duke of Sussex. Parliament is not expected to assemble before the usual time.

SPECTATOR,—Nov. 17.

It was mentioned last week, that the French Liberals were alarmed by Louis Philip's despotic "tendencies," as manifested in his connivance with the Carlists in Spain, and his unconcealed predilection for an alliance with Russia. Further confirmation of the French King's eagerness to conciliate the Despotic Governments of Europe has been given by the official announcement of the intended evacuation of Ancona. This concession to Austria is, indeed, to be made on the understanding, that Metternich withdraws the Austrian troops from Romagna; but, as the Liberal Opposition newspapers remark, and the Legitimist organs sneeringly boast, the Austrians may return at any time, on various pretexts, while it may not be so easy again to take Ancona. The occupation or abandonment, of Ancona, however, is of small moment, compared with the evidence Louis Philip's conduct in this affair supplies, of his desire to be admitted into the circle of Absolute Monarchs, and his disposition to break the English alliance. Of this we are assured by private intelligence from various parts of the Continent; the persons supplying it being perfectly disinterested, deriving their information from different quarters, and with excellent opportunities of knowing the truth of what they relate. The tone of the French Government press—that is, of Louis Philip's press—is in unison with our private intelligence. In France, the corruption of the press is managed differently from the mode in this country. Instead of places for relations and friends, introduction to coteries, personal flattery, large orders for newspapers profitable advertisements, and the "run of the Government offices," which are the common bribes in England, the French publicist is bought by so much money paid down, or an annual stipend, in hard cash. As no delicacy is felt, so little is affected, on either side: the men are, and are known to be, the hired organs of their purchaser. Well, newspapers thus bought, under the King's influence, constantly advocate the Russian alliance. And in France the King is the Government, and, for the proposes of foreign policy, the Nation. The really Liberal press in France is in fetters. The Ministers are only clerks to Louis Philip—he is his own sole Minister. One of the Chambers is chosen by him, the other by 150,000 electors out of a population of 35,000,000: and it would be absurd to expect the manifestation of popular opinion from an assembly so constituted. The September laws were passed by this body, and France is effectually muzzled. However she may suffer, she has not now even the power of complaint, for the liberty of the press is gone. 'Tis now subject to the police!

The attachment, therefore, of enlightened Frenchmen to the cause of political liberty, and the repugnance which, we should imagine, the great majority of the people must feel towards an alliance with the barbarian destroyer of Poland—the autocrat of the hordes who plundered Paris—afford no guarantees against the fulfilment of Louis Philip's selfish views, so far as a Russian alliance against England may forward them. The Emperor Nicholas has lately exhibited a disposition to be on friendly terms with the illegitimate King of the Barricades, whom he was wont to treat with superlative disdain; but to flatter and bribe whom, he now refuses the hand of the Archdutchess Olga to the Duke of Bordeaux, though, formerly, he had encouraged the match. This touches the Illegitimate in a tender part; and ought he not to be grateful?

There is, we trust, no imminent danger of a war. It is one thing to make a treaty, and another to go into the field of battle. But it would be extreme folly and presumption to neglect the warnings which events hold up to the Government of England. It is indeed lamentable to think that there should be even a chance of another war between England and France; and to the French people it is beyond expression disgraceful, that the selfish tyrant, whom they have suffered to trample upon their liberties, should have the power even of menacing the nations with such a calamity.

One part of LOUIS PHILIP'S policy would seem unaccordant with this view. He supports, or seems to support, the King or the Belgians against the King of Holland, whom the Northern Sovereigns patronize. But in this question his own family and dynasty are interested; and the necessity of keeping his frontier free from disturbance by the proverbially turbulent inhabitants of the Low Countries is paramount. Besides, we must not expect perfect coherence in the policy of a despot, who is swayed not by enlarged views or steady principles, but by the irregular promptings of personal ambition.

Much has been said and written this week respecting the arrangement of the Belgic-Dutch question; and the newspapers have published programmes of the terms of settlement. According to this project, Luxemburg and Limburg were to be separated from Belgium; the navigation of the Scheldt to be free; and the annual payment of interest by Belgium on the united debt to be reduced from 8,400,000 florins to 3,500,000 florins. Some difficulty was raised by France, it was said, at the eleventh hour; and the final settlement was again put off. That the affair is still unarranged, appears from a passage in the speech of the King of Belgium on opening the session of the Chambers; which ceremony took place at Brussels on Wednesday—

"Our differences with Holland are not yet arranged. The rights and interests of the country are the sole rule of my policy: these have been treated with the care which their importance requires, and will be defended with perseverance and courage."

Loud cries of "Vive le Roi!" were uttered on the conclusion of this sentence. It was announced that the army would be kept at its present amount, as the Dutch force was not diminished. Leopold drew a pleasing picture of the general prosperity of his industrious subjects; referring to the manufactories, railways, and other internal improvement completed and in progress, to the amendment of laws relating to juries and libels, the better ordering of prisons, and charitable asylums, and the cultivation of the fine arts.

The news from Spain is deplorable. There is no doubt of the massacre of the prisoners by Cabrera, which the correspondent of the *Morning Herald* denied. This is the monster's own account—

"I have ordered all the cavalry prisoners, to be shot, because they refused to give quarter to 15 volunteers who fell into their hands at the beginning of the action. The number thus shot was 161; of whom 2 were capains, 3 lieutenants, 4 sub-lieutenants, 8 first sergeants, 5 second sergeants, 12 corporals, and 132 soldiers."

Subsequently, CABRERA ordered 55 prisoners, taken at Villamefa, in Arragon, to be shot. On the other side, the National Guard at Murcia massacred 30 Carlist prisoners; and at Alicant two others—all they had—were killed. The authorities at Carthagena saved the lives of the prisoners there, by putting them on board ships in the harbour.

Madrid was declared in a state of siege on the 3d instant; and tranquillity is only maintained there by large bodies of troops always on guard. Arrests of persons suspected of Carlism were numerous. The National Guard had possession of the city, and compelled the Alcades to seize all whom they denounced. It was said that a list of 300 suspected Carlists had been made out. Nobody considered himself in safety, and dismay had seized all classes of society. The Cortes had met in the midst of the confusion; and on the 7th were engaged in electing officers preperatory to the formal opening of the session.

Some disturbances have occurred among the peasantry in the Dutchy of Posen; and the Prussian Government were about to adopt energetic measures to suppress them.

According to a statement in the *Morning Chronicle*, the treaty of commerce with Austria has opened new markets to the enterprise of British merchants, which the latter are not slow to enter. Sugars have been transmitted by the Elbe into Bohemia; large quantities exported to Trieste; and at Vienna fair, considerable sales of British produce were made. The admission of English manufactures into the Austrian dominions will render it more difficult to enforce the Prussian Commercial League. By the above treaty, English vessels will be entitled to trade with the countries on the Danube; and this, in the present state of Eastern politics, may involve important consequences, beyond the immediate bearings of commerce.

ATLAS.—Nov. 24.

The plot seems to thicken in Lower Canada precisely as we anticipated, in the manner and to the extent we have frequently predicted in these columns. The state prisoners who were sent to Bermuda are about to be brought back in a ship of war, and some of the parties implicated in last winter's rebellion, who absconded, have already returned to Montreal, trusting to the clause of the proclamation in which the disallowance of Lord Durham's ordinances was made known in these terms:—

Know ye, therefore, that we have ordained, directed, and declared, and by these presents do ordain, direct, and declare, that *no further proceedings* shall be had or be taken against *any persons whatsoever* on account of any high treason, or offences of a treasonable nature, with which they now stand charged.

The return of these people, however, would be unimportant, except on account of the disgrace attaching to the British authority in not punishing those who had thrice resisted its power with arms in their hands, were it not for the certainty of a fresh outbreak in the lower provinces as soon as winter has commenced, and the roads and rivers are fit for operations. There is not a shadow of doubt that preparations to a very great extent have been going on during the summer on the New York and Vermont frontier lines, and that information to that effect has been conveyed to the Colonial Government, by the cabinet at Washington, announcing also the inability of the latter to oppose any effectual check to the lawless proceedings of its self-willed citizens. It is stated, and the report is believed to the full extent, that upwards of 20,000 persons are under engagements to be at a certain spot on the Canadian boundary at a stipulated time, to form part of a variety of predatory excursions, by which the troops would be harassed in detail, the disaffected encouraged to rise, and the loyal molested in their persons and ruined in their property. Impressed with the deep importance of the present crisis, all the ships of war in the St. Lawrence have been sent to Halifax and the lower settlements for troops, and Lord Durham, instead of proceeding to Washington, was to leave Quebec direct for England on the first of this month, to make the government acquainted with the imminency of the danger. Precautionary measures have, of course, been taken by the provincial administration, and Sir John Colborne (on whom the direction of affairs devolves on Lord Durham's departure) intends, it is said, to call out the volunteers on the first symptom of a hostile demonstration, and instantly thereon to proclaim martial law. The volunteers are burning with a desire to retaliate on the French Canadians for the injury done to their trade, and the insult to their feelings, by their wild schemes of rebellion, which have kept the province in turmoil and doubt; and any collision between them will be lamentable. The former are organised and armed, and are powerful in the consciousness of the justice of their cause, and the support of the mother country, while the latter are impelled by a hatred of the very name of England, the sound of its language, and the superiority of its sons in the arts and sciences, that tend to the comfort and refinement of social life. This winter will be the crisis of the struggle; and it is to be feared that no consideration will be strong enough to prevent the volunteers from encroaching upon the American territory, in pursuit of their baffled foes, or in search of their intended aggressors. In that event the affair will be more complicated; and, perhaps, the most serious rupture will take place in our relations with the American government, which will be compelled to follow the popular impulse, whatever may be its own feelings, or the wishes of the respectable portion of its population. In the meantime all this is a practical commentary on the efforts of the opposition in the House of Lords to embarrass Lord Durham's government *coute qui coute*.

PORTUGAL.

The young Prince of Portugal was baptized on the 14th inst., by the following names:—Dom Louis Felippe, Maria Fernando, Pedro de Alcantara, Antonio, Miguel, Rafael, Gabriel Gonzaga, Xavier Francisco de Assis, Joao, Augusto, Julio, Volfando de Braganza e Bourbon Saxe Coburg Gotha. (Phœbus, what a name?) The Queen having attended to business too early after her accouchment, had been taken ill, but was in a state of convalescence when the packet left.

The Miguelite Guerillas still continued to harass the province of Algarves; but their incursions were more predatory than political.

Serious disturbances have taken place in some villages owing to a demand made for rent upon the tenants of some extinct convents. The farmers thought that when the convents were abolished, rents were also annihilated, and that if they were to be paid to any one, the former proprietors were the legitimate owners. The affair had not terminated when the packet sailed.

RUSSIA.

Various reports are in circulation in Germany and the East that an understanding exists between Russia and France to counteract the commercial treaty between England and the Porte ; and that the Sevastopol squadron was to proceed to the Dardanelles to observe the combined fleets. The separation of the latter is a sufficient contradiction of this movement.

A conspiracy has been discovered in Wilna, and the Emperor has ordered that the property of all parties who participate in seditions shall be confiscated to the state. The estate of all persons now in confinement on political grounds is to be sequestrated forthwith.

With respect to the Caucassian war, it is positively affirmed that General Golowine has addressed to the Emperor a despatch in which he announced that all the nations of the Caucasus, including the Georgians, manifested symptoms of revolt, and that he did not consider himself capable of reducing them to obedience with the 80,000 men he had under his orders, the more so as the troops themselves were not animated with the best spirit, and that each day copies of incendiary proclamations addressed to the inhabitants and army of Caucasus, were found in the hands of the soldiers. In consequence of this state of things, General Golowine has ordered the troops into the fortresses and strong places, and left at the advanced posts only a few regiments of Cossacks of the Don, on whose loyalty he can rely.

TURKEY.

As we stated last week, the separation of the Ottoman and British squadrons was judged advisable on account of the strong weather in those seas, and not from any alteration in the policy of the Sultan. The very fact of the separation, rightly considered is sufficient to prove that the efforts of Russia to intimidate had ceased, and were not likely to be renewed. Three British ships of the line continue with the Capitan Pasha, who has offered the command of the "Sultan Mahmoud," 130 guns, to Captain Walker, of the "Vanguard."

The armament of the Turkish fortresses along the Danube was proceeding rapidly under the direction of English and Prussian officers. Every day of peace must add to the strength and consolidation of the Turkish empire.

Mr. Rogers, the Hatton Garden magistrate, died on Tuesday at Hampstead, in his sixty-fifth year, and the twentieth of his official service, while dozing on his sofa before dinner.

SCOTLAND.

We stated a short time since that an investigation into the conduct of some officers of the 15th Hussars at Glasgow had recently taken in that city. On this subject a Scotch contemporary remarks.—

That the recent exhibition of the officers of the 15th Hussars at Glasgow has sealed the fate of that regiment, and ensured its departure for India, early in the spring ? The many times it has been before the country, in situations far from soldier-like, have procured so many remarks at the Horse Guards as to outnumber those of any other cavalry regiment in the service, and to suggest the necessity of sending them to rusticate in the East for a few years, and where, perhaps, they may have more to occupy them than the sublime pastime of dog-fighting. or waltzing on horseback through arcades, to the imminnnt danger of the lives of her Majesty's subjects.

(We believe that the cavalry regiment alluded to has been for some time first on the list for foreign service, and that in proceeding to the East Indies, it only fulfils the routine of duty.)

On Thursday, the 15th inst. Sir James Graham was chosen Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, in the room of Sir Robert Peel, by a majority of 75 votes over the Duke of Sussex. A public dinner is to be given to the successful candidate on the installation day.

It is rumoured that Sir George Grey, Under Secretary for the Colonies, will be appointed to the Governorship of Bombay, that is if the Ministry can spare him ; and that Sir Charles Grey, late Chief Justice in Bengal, is to be appointed to the Judge Advocate Generalship, vacant by the death of the Hon. Cutlar Fergusson.

Nov. 23.—The appointment of Sir James Carnac to the Governorship of Bombay is looked upon just now at the India House, as a matter of such certainty that canvassing has already commenced for the vacancy that will thereby be occasioned in the Directorship.

We regret also to announce the death of Mrs. Anne Grant of Laggan, the author of "Letters from the Mountains," and other well-known works. She died at Edinburgh last week in her 84th year.

DEMERARA.

Advices to the 14th September have been received from this colony *via* New York, stating that the free peasantry are still in an unsettled state, not doing half the work they did before the 1st of August, and that it is now quite evident that nothing but an accession af labourers from other countries can save the sugar cultivation from failing to a considerable extent.

FRANCE.

As the period for the assembling of the Chambers approaches, the speculations on a charge or modification of the Ministry increase in weight and number. The finance department, it is thought, will be again filled by M. Humann ; and it is averred that Mareschal Soult and M. Thiers may be introduced into the cabinet. In that event a vigorous intervention in the affairs of Spain must follow, which is incompatible with M. Mole's famous "*jamais*!" on that subject.

On the 14th inst., in the evening, the sentinel on duty at one of the gates of the Tuilleries garden in the Rue de Rivoli, fired at a man on the outside, and killed him. The sentinel declares that the man insulted him, and that he only fired when he thought the man was about to discharge a pistol at him. The King is very much annoyed at this circumstance, and the sentinel has been arrested. The victim was a soldier on furlough. The direction of the bullet showed that the poor fellow was not in the act of scaling, the railing, as asserted by the sentinel. The King sent 1,000 francs to the father of the murdered man, and directed that a pension of 12l (300 francs) be settled on him for life. As a matter of course, the opposition press has taken up the affair in its most insidious aspect, and has commenced a series of homilies on military despotism, and the advantage of keeping the citizens and soldiers at variance. The *Charivari* thinks it decent to joke upon the subject in this manner :—

Important information !—Persons tired of life, and desirous of quitting it economically and surely, have only to take a walk in the evening to the Tuileries ; first gate on the left, fronting the Rue de Rivoli. Apply to the sentined.

The French government was about to make a military demonstration on the Belgian frontier. An additional brigade of cavalry and regiment of artillery had been ordered to Luneville.

The Duke de Fitzjames, great grandson of the Mareschal Duke de Bewick (son of James II. and Arabella Churchill, sister of the great Duke of Marlborough) died last week. The papers also announce the decease of the famous Dr. Broussais, the reformer of medicine in France.

The evacuation of Ancona was likely to be postponed, on account, as was surmised, of some difficulties on the subject between the French, Autrian aud Papal governments. On Sunday a courier arrived with despatches from M. Thiers, now in Italy, and the object of the message was supposed to be connected with the evucuation of Ancona.

Nothing positive has transpired respecting the report ofthe death of Abd-el-Kader. The Arabs admit his having suffered a defeat before Ain Madi, but they observe the strictest reserve when questioned respecting the probable fate of their Emir. *Atlas, Nov* .24.

RUSSIA.

It is now considered that the prompt measures of the Anglo-Indian government will compel the Russians to leave the Afghans to be dealt with by the British and Runjeet Singh. Their recent demonstrations were grounded upon ignorance of the discretionary powers of the Governor-General of India, and on the supposition that he would not venture to act decisively without precise instructions from home. Finding this expectation unfounded, they will recede, and leave their dupes in Persia and Canbool to their fate.

There is no doubt that the Russians have suffered severely in Circassa by the defection of their irregular troops, as well as by the elements. In a recent attack by the mountaineers the Russians lost nearly one thousand men killed, and seventy officers. The Russian General Rajewski had sent a message to the tribes to submit, and expel the English emissaries. They replied that, if he sent any more such messages, they would burn his letters and hang the bearers. It is considered improbable that the Circasians would invade Georgia, and harass their oppressors so constantly as to compel them to abandon their attempts to subjugate the nations of the Black Sea, the sea of Azoph, and the Caspian.—*Atlas, Nov* 10.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF THE (SUPPOSED) DUKE OF NORMANDY.—Between eight and nine o'clock on Friday the 16th inst., a deliberate murder was attempted in Clarence-terrace, Camberweli. The intended victim was a person calling himself Charles Louis de Bourbon, Duke of Normandy, who claimed to be the son of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, and legitimate heir to the crown of France. It appears he received into his service a Frenchman of the name of Desire Rouselle, who tried to murder his master, by discharging at him a brace of pistols while the duke was in his garden at the back of the house. Two balls entered the fleshy part under the left arm, and a third lodged in the breast, but this last did not penetrate deep, owing to the thickness of his clothes. From the statement made by the inspector at Camberwell, the project of the murder was pre-arranged, for a plank had been laid across the ditch, by which the murderer had gained access to the garden, and made his escape. Footsteps were traced into an adjoining piece of ground, and from the numerous marks it was evident that there had been more than one person. About an hour after the attack had been made, a foreigner, completely muffled up, called on Mr. Brown, the surgeon who attended the unfortunate man, and with a great deal of evident anxiety and perturbation of mind, inquired if the duke were dead. He was answered in the negative, and he went away evidently disappointed. During the night the wounded man remained in a very alarming state, but the three balls have since been extracted, and he is likly to recover. On Saturday night, Inspectors Walters and Croomer succeeded in taking the assassin into custody ; and from his manner it was deemed necessary to place a constable with him to prevent him from committing suicide. After the prisoner had been secured, a pair of old slippers were procured, and his shoes were taken off, which, when compared with the impressions on the ground, exactly corresponded. Rouselle is thirty-five years of age, and was formerly in the Freneh army, from which he deserted, and on the 17th of January last arrived from Ostend, in the Earl of Liverpool steam-packet.

STANDARD, Nov., 26.

We are gratified at being able to present the following satisfactory intelligence from the West Indies, for which we are indebted to the zeal and intelligence of our Bristol correspondent :—

THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

We are happy in being enabled to anno unce the return of the negroes to work on a great portion of the estates in Jamaica, and also in Barbadoes. Accounts from various quarters of Jamaica convey the intelligence in a very gratifying manner, and state the arrangement made with respect to wages to be as fair and equitable as could well be expected. A gentleman largely concerned in West India property, writes much more favourably than heretofore the aspect of affairs, and from the general tenour of the letters received. it would seem that the return of the negroes to work on so many of the estates, may be regarded as decisive of the course which will generally be pursued. No doubt is entertained of a general deficiency in the crops, in consequence of the cultivation having been so long neglected. Much speculation seems to be going on in the purchase of land, and a great many estates have lately changed hands.

We have received the Paris journals of Saturday ; these journals are busily engaged in arranging the terms of a ministerial coalition. It is said that the Styx steamer has been dispatched from Toulon with orders to postpone to the first fortnight in December the evaeuation of Ancona.

The commerce of massacre proceeds in Spain with more disgusting formality than heretofore, but with no abatement of bloodshed.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, TWELVE O'CLOCK.

A private letter from Amsterdam reports that the regiment of Cuirassiers, quartered in the above city has received orders to proceed immediately to the Belgian frontiers, in consequence of 25,000 French troops being on their march to the above destination.

The *Montreal Morning Courier*, received this morning, states that it was reported that Lord Durham had postponed his departure from Quebec till the middle of December.

The wind still contiuues to blow from the eastward. Neither the New York packet of the 1st, nor the frigate Inconstant, has yet arrived.

Spanish Stock rose ½ per cent. on Saturday on the Paris Bourse, in consequence of a flying report that Don Carlos had been captured and put to death.

His Excellency Redschid Pacha, the newly-appointed Ambassador from the Sultan to this Court to succeed his Excellency Sarim Effendi, arrived on Saturday night from Dover at the Turkish Embassy, in the Regent's Park, accompanied by three of his sons from 2 to 15 years of age, whom he intends to bring up and educate in this country. His Excellency's numerous suite consists of Ali Effendi, Councillor ; Raoof Bey, Secretary ; Col. Eyoop Bey, of the Imperial Body Guards, Aid-de-Camp ; M. Cor, Private French Secretary, and 13 domestics.

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER.—Nov. 27.

The attention of our readers, particularly in manufacturing districts, will be naturally directed to the new comercial treaty between France and Belgium. Based on the broad principle of mutual reciprocity, and not clogged with restrictive clauses limiting the international traffic in what monopolists would term "the staple commod ities" of either country, this treaty is admirably calculated to promote the growth of a spirit of commercial enterprise among the Belgians, unknown to that people since the extinction of the far-famed Ostend East India Company. The prophecies of our a-b lest political econmists are in the course of rapid fulfilment. The English Corn-laws have compelled the Belgians to protect themselves by the establishment of manufactures ; and unless measures are specidily taken to relieve our trade from the trammels that now affect it at every step—but more especially by the total abolition of the Corn monopoly—we shall soon make the sad discovery that English manufacturers cannot successfully compete with those of Belgium in any Continental market. For this our manufacturers will have to thank the dunder-heads who so faithfully repressent the corn monopolists in the House of Commons. Had Belgium a profitable market for her fleeces and her wheat, her population would never dream of exchanging the crook and the plough for the spinning-jenny, the loom, and the force. However, " to make the best of a bad market," onr Government ought not to lose an instant in ratifying treaties, with France and Belgium on, as nearly as possible the same conditions as the one just concluded between those Powers. The nearer we can approach this great principle of Free Trade with all nations. the more effectally shall we protect British interest. The peace the prosperity, the moral and intellectual improvement of the world, are all advanced by whatever advances free commercial intercourse.—Snn

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Major-General Sir Robert M'Cleverty died on Thursday, at his residence in Wimpole-street, after two day's, illness. Sir Robert entered the Marines as second lieutenant on 22d May, 1778, was promoted to first lieutenant 17th July, 1780 ; captain, 2d May, 1785 ; major, 6th April, 1807 ; lieut.-colonel 19 July, 1821 ; colonel commandant, 15th Nov., 1826 ; and major-general, 10th Jan., 1837. He served with great credit in the West Indies, the Baltic, and on the coast of Africa ; was senior officer of Marines under Rear-Admiral Sir H. C. Christian ; and was disembarked and served with the army under Lieut.-Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby ,at the reduction of St. Lucio, and commanded the marines of the squadron under Sir C. Hamilton, at the cupture of Goree. Gen. M. Cleverty served 56 years in the marines, and was commandant of the Woolwich division 11 years, from which he retired a sort time since—Chronicle.

THE MURDER OF ELIZA GRIMWOOD.—A correspodent of a morning paper says, that recently some circumstances have transpired which throw new light upon the murder of this unfortunate young woman. Keys, the officer of the Marlborough-street police-office, has in consequence, proceeded to America in the *Great Western*, in search of the man William Hubbard, who, it appears, emigrated shortly after the charge of murder against him was dismissed by the magistrates at Union-hall.—(Sun.)

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, ONE O'CLOCK.

Marshal Lobau, we are sorry to say, expired this morning at half-past one. He had been ill for a fortnight, and had at first been treated for a rheumatic affection ; but within the last few days. inflamation of his chest declared itself, and the symptoms increased in gravity up to yesterday evening, when but little hope was left. The melancholy result has been what we have stated.

The *Moniteur* contains the text of the Treaty, concluded on the 9th August last, between the Papal and French Governments. for the transmission of letters between their respective states, and for the regulation of the packets appropriated to this service. According to this treaty the French Government is to transport Roman letters to and from France and French possessions, as well as various maritime states of Italy, Malta, Greece, and Turkey ; the boats destined for this service being found and kept up by France. Ordinary letters, sample letters, and money letters, or letters entered on the Post office bills, as well as newspapers, periodicals, etc., printed in the languages of the respective countries, may be transmitted between the states of the two contracting Powers. Ordinary letters and sample letters may be postpaid or not, at the option of the sender ; money letters or letters entered on the bills, must be paid all the way ; journals and periodicals must be paid to the limits of the respective states. Several a minor regulations for the service, tariffs, etc. of the Post-offices are contained in the same treaty. The packets are to be considered as vessels of war, and may land passengers at Civita Vecchia.

The formation of a Commission has been determined on by the French and English Governments to take into consideration a revision of the tariffs of the import duties in both countries. Several of our contemporaries have announced that Messrs. Aston, attached to the British Embassy in Paris, and Mc'Gregor, have been appointed by the English Government and M. D. Greterin, with the Baron de Freville. by that of France, as their respective Commissioners, but on inquiry we learn that these nominations have not yet been definitively settled.

The Smyrna journals of the 10th instant, received through Marseilles, contain news of the 7th from Constantinople. The *Courrier de l'Orient* confirms the news of the ratification by France of the commercial treaty concluded between England, France, and the Porte, and adds that Admiral Roussin received the official dispatch relative to it on the 27th ult. Hussein Han, the Persian Envoy Extraordinary to England, to congratulate Queen Victoria, on her Majesty's coronation, had arrived with a numerous suite from Trebisond at Constantinople on the 4th in the *Crescent* steamer. His mission to the British capital is interpreted as a proof of the termination of the difference between Great Britain and Persia. Trade had begun to revive at Erzeroum, and a similar movement was expected at Trebisond. A ship of the line, four frigates, two corvettes, two brigs, two schooners, and one cutter, forming part of the Capitan Pacha's fleet, had gone up the Dardanelles, and anchored at the Castle of Nagara. The rest of the fleet, with the admiral's flag-ship, were at anchor at Cape Negri at the entrance of the channel, in company with three English vessels. Rear-Admiral Gallois sailed from Smyrna for Toulon on the 9th with the line of battle ship *Triton*, on which his flag had been hoisted since the *Jupiter* sailed. The *Triton* was commanded by M. Hamelin.—*Galignanis' Messenger, Nov.* 27.

Sir R Stopford, with the part of his squadron that sailed with him from Smyrna, arrived at Malta, as a correspondence of the *Garde National* of Marseilles states on the 7th inst.—*Ibid.*

Letters from Athens of the 5th inst. state that the British and Russian diplomatic agents in that country are more than ever engaged in a contest of intrigue, in order to obtain a preponderating influence over the Greek Government.—*Ibid.*

Several second-rate commercial houses at Frankfort have recently been obliged to stop payment ; and many German houses are stated in a letter from that place to have been considerable sufferers of late by railroad speculations —*Ibid.*

A new iron steam-boat for the navigation of the Danube has been built at Zurich, and launched on that great river at Linz. She is 152 feet in length and 20 in breadth, and is christened the *Sophia.*—*Ibid.*

SPECTATOR.—NOVEMBER 10.

Yesterday, the annual ceremony of swearing in the Lord Mayor, Alderman Wilson, was performed at Westminster Hall. The procession was as gaudy as usual ; and went by the old route from the Guildhall through Cheapside to Blackfriars Bridge, thence by water to Westminster. The morning was dull and rainy, but the weather improved towards noon. The feast was abundant and sumptuous. Lord Melbourne, Lord Palmerston, Lord and Lady Eldon, Lord Denman and several other Judges, Foreign Ambassadors, and the Prince and Princess of Capua, were the " distinguished" guests. When Lord Melbourne rose to reply to the toast of Her Majesty's Ministers," there was a slight hiss, immediately drowned by cheers. The Premier of course was complimentary to the City and the Lord Mayor. The *Morning Post* is enraptured with the surpassing loveliness of the Princess of Capua, and declares that she was " born to be a Queen."

A Court of Directors was held at the East India House, on Wednesday, when Major-General Sir William Casement, K.C.B., was appointed provisionally Member of the Council of India ; to take his seat therein on the 16th of June 1839, when the term of Colonel Morison's service in the Council will expire, or upon the death, resignation, or coming away of Colonel Morison, should either of these contingencies occur previously to that date.

W regret to learn that the last accounts of the state of the Right Honourable J. C. Ferguson, were of so unfavourable a nature as to preclude all hope of his recovery. We hope that the electors of Kirkcudbright will be on the alert and provide a suitable successor.—*Globe.* [The *Globe* has discovered that *Cuparshire*, wherever it may be, is not represented in the British Parliament ; but now our contemporary puzzles us again with a Mr. J. C. Ferguson. There is no Member of that name in the House of Commons.].

While the Duke of Wellington was following the hounds between Walmer and Upper Deal, a few days since, his horse fell. Lord Mahon promptly came to his assistance : the old soldier shook the dirt off his cloak. and rode away, nothing injured—he is accustomed to tumbles.

MORNING CHRONICLE.—Nov. 29.

Accounts were received in town yesterday that her Majesty's ship Inconstant, having the Earl of Durham on board, had arrived on Tuesday at Plymouth. *The Courier* of last night states, that " when the mail left Plymouth, the weather continued so boisterous, that no communication with the frigate had been found practicable. The cutter Busy, under closet storm sails, had been off, and the captain understood tha Earl Durham and family were on board, and all well. A report prevailed that his Lordship had landed at Falmouth, but we hear from another quarter that he effectually dispelled all such rumours in the course of the day, by landing at Plymouth in *propria persona.*" By inquiry at Cleveland-house at a late hour last night, we find that his Lordship had not then arrived in town ; and that no intelligence beyond the above had been received of his Lordship's movements.

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.—On Tuesday, last the novel spectacle was presented of three fine ships sailing together down the Mersey, with a fair wind, full of passengers of a most respectable class ; many of them, we understand. took out large amounts of property. In one of the ships, for Swan River, we saw many elegantly dressed ladies as they alighted from their carriages ; and on board the Hindoo, in which they embarked, were several fine-looking Scotch shepherds, all with their sheep dogs. The Hindoo, we learn, is bound to Swan River, filled, principally, with ladies and gentlemen from Ireland. The Trafalgar and the Hero of Malone are both for Sydney direct.—*Liverpool Albion.*

The *overland mail* from India *via* Marseilles arrived in town yesterday. On this occasion it is due to the Post-office authorities to state that all letters superscribed " *via* Marseillers" were forwarded to England at the same time as those registered to the care of Mr. Waghorn. The private letters from Calcutta are to the 24th of Sept. and those from Bombay to the 6th of October.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—Orders have been issued by the commander of the forces in Ireland to give instructions to the several recruiting parties in that country to enlist for regiments in India. Each corps is to be completed to 850 men. A private in the 65th Foot, named George Campbell, stationed at Canterbury, fell over one of the short ports in the barrack-yard, and received a severe injury in the lower part of the stomach, which occasioned his death. The 93d Highlanders have arrived at Quebec from Halifax. One of the Turkish officers attached to the Royal Artillery Corps, at Woolwich, who had the misfortune to break his leg in the riding-school, and again subsequently at his quarters, is nearly recovered, through the skill and attention of the inspector-general of the hospital. The Elizabeth transport sailed on Monday week from Cork for Barbadoes, with drafts of the 52d, 70th, and 74th regiments on board. —Chro. Nov. 29.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY NEWS.

WEDNESAAY.

The English Stock Market is altogether rather flat, but no material change has taken place in the value of the different securities. The heaviness appears to have arisen from the tenour of the advices received this morning overland from India, which are generally considered of an unsatisfoctory character. Consols for money closed at 93¾ to ⅞, and 94 to ½ for the account ; Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Reduced, 100⅜ to ½ ; new ditto, 101⅛ to ¾ ; Exchequer Bills 65 to 66 prem. ; Bank Stock, 202½ to 203½ ; and India Stock, 262½ to 263½.

The following were the official quotations in the different markets during the day :—

ENGLISH FUNDS.

Bank Stock, 203½ 3	Long Anns., 15 14 13-16
3 per Cent. Red., 93⅛ ⅛ 3	India Stock, 263
3 per Ct. Consols, 94 ¾	Ditto Bonds, 64 pm.
3½ per Cent., 100½	Consols for opening, 94⅛ 4
3½ per Cent. Red., 100⅜ ⅜ ½	Exchequer Bills, 67 5 pm.
3¼ per Ct. (New), 101⅜ ⅞ ⅜ ⅜	

THE LONDON MERCANTILE MARKETS.—Nov. 29.

The accounts received to-day from the East and other places have given the holders of goods great confidence, but buyers at the present high prices come forward rather cautiously. The imports have been to a fair extent.

SUGAR, B. P.—400 hhds sold at steady prices, and principally taken by refiners.

COFFEE.—A small sale of 25 casks of B. P. sold at rather

drooping prices. Ceylon is rather firmer to-day.

CASSIA LIGNEA.—1,500 chests at publick sale brought rather better prices.

COTTON is in good demand, and better prices obtained.

TALLOW—P. Y. C. steady at 58s on the spot, and 58s 6d for next year.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

COTTON MARKET, NOV. 27.

About 4,000 bags changed hands at this day's market, which had every appearance of the greatest firmness. Speculators took 600 bags (500 American and 100 Surat), which are included in the total sales. The greater portion of the transactions were in American sorts, at 6¼ to 7¾d.

RAISING OF THE SIEGE OF HERAT—INSURRECTION OF THE GEORGIANS—MASSACRE OF THE RUSSIANS BY THE LESGHIS.

(Private Correspondence of the *Times*.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, OCT. 31.

A Cabinet messenger from Persia arrived on the 29th inst. at the British Embassy, after performing in the short space of 16 days the overland journey from Tabriz to Constantinople, bringing official intelligence of the siege of Herat being raised. The Schah, in conformity with his promise at the demand of Mr. M'Neil has retired with his army from that city, and was actually three days' march on his way to Mooshid, when the messenger dispatched by Colonel Stoddart with the news quitted the royal camp. Colonel Sheil had been sent from Tabriz to the Schah's encounter. Mr. M'Neil was preparing to leave immediately for Teheran. The prineipal point of issue having, thanks to the firmness and energy displayed by England's representative, been conceded, there exists but little room to doubt that the other subjects of difference will also be amicably arranged. The bearer of Mr. M'Neil's dispatches to London, Captain Bradley, left this to-day for Semlin.

Letters from Eizeroum, brought by the same messenger, mention an insurrection against the Russians having broken out in Georgia. According to the report in circulation in that city, Shira had been pillaged and totally destroyed by the Lesghis, and about 6000 Russians troops massacred. The revolt was expected to spread throughout the province. It was, moreover, stated that two Russian general officers had been murdered by the Lesghis, who were assembled in a numerous body not far distant from Teflis, Great discontent had manifested itself openly in that city, and an attack was daily expected to be made by that tribe. It was to the existence of this insurrection that every one attributed the order sent by the Governor General of the province to the frontiers to double the usual quarantine, and on no account to permit any traveller to leave the country. According to the intelligence received yesterday from the Crimea, the Russian fleet had sailed with 15,000 men for Ridout Kaleh, whence that body of troops is to march on to Georgia.

The French government, contrary to the rumours generally accredited in the diplomatic salons at Pera, has had the wisdom not to allow its policy with regard to the Ottoman empire to be influenced by the declamations of the Parisian press in favour of Mehemet Ali, and to perceive the fatal consequences that would arise from the refusal on its part to accede to the commercial convention lately concluded between the Porte and Great Britain, on the plea of the stipulations it contained for the suppression of monopolies throughout the empire being likely to prove injurious to the interests of the governor of Egypt and Syria. It will afford the liveliest satisfaction to those who have appreciated the vast political importance of this treaty to Turkey, leaving aside the beneficial result its application will entail on its population. and consequently to the strength of its government, to learn that Admiral Roussin has officially informed the Porte that he had received orders from his government to sign the above-mentioned convention without making the slightest alteration in its text. The Austrian government, convinced also that, united to Turkey by the indissoluble ties of material interests through this commercial convention, the powers of England and France would in future be bound by the sense of self defence to resist any attempt against the integrity and independenee of that empire, has already expressed, in the most unequivocal terms, her readiness to become also a member of an alliance against which neither the wiles and still less the whole weight of Russia's power can ever prevail. Mehemet Ali, according to the latest intelligence from Alexandria whether because convicted of the folly of attempting to oppose himself to the will of his Sovereign when supported by three European Powers, or because on maturer consideration he perceived that the introduction of the new commercial regulations in Egypt and Syria might in many respects be evaded, and in others prove as profitable to his revenues as they will prove to those of the Sultan, had officially expressed to the Consuls General of England and France his acceptance of the commercial convention concluded between their governments and the Porte.

Sir R. Stopford sailed with the greater portion of the squadron under his orders for Malta on the 27th inst. The Rodney, Talavera, Pembroke, and Talbot, remained at Vouria. The Ottoman fleet is expected to he here by the first favourable wind.

I informed you that General Chizanowski, on his return to Constantinople with an English passport, had at Lord Ponsonby's recommendation been employed by the Ottoman government, and sent to the Staff Department of Hoiiz Pasra, the Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish forces in Asia. The re-appointment of this Polish officer vastly irritated the Russians, but every effort on their part, direct and indirect, to obtain his dismissal from the service, completely failed. M. de Boutenieff's remonstrances have, however, produced the desired effect on the Sultan, and I hear, from a quarter not easily liable to error, that the general and his suite, after being ceremoniously thanked, are now living *en bourgeois* at Bagdad.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, Nov. 9.

[This *Gazette* contains the treaty of commerce and navigation between her Majesty and the Emperor of Austria, as printed in the *Standard* of Oct. 27. The following additional documents have not been before published]:—

DECLARATION SIGNED BY THE RESPECTIVE PLENIPOTENTIARIES ON THE CONCLUSION OF THE TREATY.

With a view to prevent beforehand all doubt which might hereafter arise with regard to the true sense of the expressions contained in the treaty of commerce and navigation signed this day between the Plenipotentiaries of her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, the high contracting parties have agreed, by common consent, that the French text of the said treaty shall be considered by the Austrian government as the original text.

In witness whereof the present declaration has been done in duplicate, and signed by the respective Plenipotentiaries.

F. J. LAMB
METTERNICH.

Vienna, July 3, 1838.

DECLARATION MADE BY THE PLENIPOTENTIARY OF HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY ON THE EXCHANGE OF THE RATIFICATIONS OF THE PRECEDING TREATY.

In proceeding to the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of commerce and navigation, between her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, concluded and signed at Vienna on the 3d of July, 1838, the undersigned Plenipotentiary of her Britannic Majesty is commanded by her Majesty to explain and declare.—

1. That in the preamble of the said treaty, the words, "the commercial relations *of* their respective states and possession," shall be understood to mean, "the commercial relations *between* their respective states and possession:" the latter form of words being that adopted in the preamble of the convention of commerce between Great Britain and Austria, signed at London, Dec. 21, 1830.

2. That the stipulations of the 3d article of the aforesaid treaty of the 3d of July, 1838, relating to goods not the produce of the respective states, shall be understood to be mutual.

3. That by the 7th article of the aforesaid treaty of the 3d of July, 1838, it is understood that goods placed in warehouse shall not be liable to duty unless entered for consumption; and may be exported on the same terms in the ships of the one as in those of the other country.

Her Britannic Majesty's ratification of the aforesaid treaty of commerce and navigation is exchanged under the explicit declarations and understandings above-mentioned.

Done at Milan the 14th day of September, 1838.

FREDERIC JAMES LAMB.

COUNTER-DECLARATION MADE BY THE AUSTRIAN PLENIPOTENTIARY.

In consequence of the declaration presented this day by his Excellency Sir Frederic Lamb, Ambassador of her Britannic Majesty to his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty on the occasion of exchange of the ratifications of the treaty of commerce and navigation, concluded and signed at Vienna on the 3d of July, between the Plenipotentiaries of his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, and of her Britannic Majesty, which declaration is conceived in the following terms:—

1. That in the preamble of the said treaty the words, "the commercial relations *of* their respective states and possessions," shall be understood, to mean, "the commercial relations *between* their respective states and possessions," the latter form of words being that adopted in the preamble of the convention of commerce signed at London on the 21st of December, 1829, between Austria and Great Britain;

2. That the stipulations of the 3d article of the aforesaid treaty of the 3d of July, 1838, relating to goods not the produce of the respective states, shall be understood to be mutual.

3. That by the 7th article of the treaty of the 3d of July, 1838, it is understood that goods placed in warehouse shall not be liable to duty, unless entered for consumption; and may be exported on the same terms in the ships of the one as in those of the other country;

The undersigned Chancellor of Court and State is authorised by his Majesty the Emperor, his august master, to accede, in every particular, to this declaration presented by his Excellency the Embassador of her Britannic Majesty.

Done at Milan. the 14th of September, 1838.

METTERNICH.

MALTA GAZETTE,—DECEMBER 12.

On Wednesday last the Queen Dowager visited H. M. S. *Asia*, 84, Capt. W. Fisher, and the *Wolverene*. 16, Commander the Hon. Edward Howard; and on Monday Her Majesty went on board the *Bellerophon* 80. Capt. C. J. Austen, the *Minden*, 74 Capr. A. B. Sharpe, and the *Butham*, 50, Capt. A. L. Corry. Her Majesty was received on board each ship with the yards manned, and the honors due to her exalted rank. The officers had the honor of being presented to Her Majesty by their respective Captains, and the Queen went round the ships, and expressed her admiration of the order and regularity every where observable.

By the arrival of H. M. Pocket *Volcano*, from Alexandria, India mails have been received which bring dates from Bombay to the 1st of November. The despatches for England were immediately conveyed in charge of a special messenger, by HM. steamer *Confiance*, to Marseilles.

Our advices from Constantinople speak of the treaty of commerce between Great Britain and the Porte as definitely settled. The ratifications were exchanged on the 16th ultimo, between Lord Ponsonby and Nourri-Effendi.—On the 18th the Turkish fleet returned into port and were towed by steamers into the arsenal. Besides the English officers who were temporarily placed in the Turkish ships during their cruise with our squadron, Commodore Parker and Capt. Moresby were arrived at Constantinople; but it was expected they would all shortly rejoin their ships. The order and condition of the Turklsh ships and the seaman-like manner in which they manœuvred and took up their anchorage, was remarked as an evidence of the profit they had derived from their close intercourse with a great maritime power; and the zeal and address with which the Capitan Pasha had availed of these advantages, and had acquired the attachment of the English officers, as well as of his own people, in the important command with which he was entrusted was the subject of general eulogium at Constantinople.

Her Majesty's ships *Rodney*, Capt. Hyde Parker, and *Pembroke*, Capt. Moresby are coming to anchor in our harhour from the Levant, at the moment of putting our Gazette to press. The *Rodney* has her mainmast completely splintered, having been struck by lightning on Friday last about 50 miles from this island, and the gale lasted until Sunday. The ship was on fire abaft for nearly a quarter of an hour, but fortunately the main top-sail being very wet did not take fire. Two men at the mast-head were killed, and these are the only casualties; for by the activity of the Officers and men the fire was soon got under. We underssand that H. L. Bulwer, Esq. lately appointed Secretary of Legation to the Court of Petersburg is on board the *Pembroke*.

There is not a single foreign mail arrives in this country since the publication of the English treaty of commerce with Austria, that does not bring testimonials to the very high degree of importance which all our continental neighbours attach to that treaty, and the powerful political bearing one and all ascribe to it. The coincidence of France in the general policy indicated by that treaty may be inferred from the simultaneous measure of the French evacuation of Ancona, and the concurrence which appears on the part of France in the object of our treaty with Turkey.

THE CANADAS.

Dispatches have been received (says the *Morning Chronicle*) at the Colonial-office from Lord Durham, dated Quebec 20th of October. Lord Durham, having determined upon sailing from Quebec direct for England, may be daily expected. It was understood that this change of plan took place in consequence of hostile movements on the American frontier of the Canadas, and was concerted between Lord Durham and Sir J. Colborne as the best means of informing the home government of the dangerous state of affairs in the colony.

The hostile proceedings on the American frontier consist of a very extensive conspiracy comprising large numbers of persons possessed of considerable funds for the invasion of the Canadas, early in the winter. The information conveyed from Washington by the Government was confirmed by accounts from all quarters of the frontier. Sir John Colborne had been to Quebec to concert precautionary measures with Lord Durham. The men-of-war in the river had been dispatched to Nova Scotia for all the disposable troops in that colony and New Brunwick. It was understood that Sir John Colborne would call out the volunteers immediately, and proclaim martial law, upon the first indication of any disposition to disturb the public peace.

Sir George Arthur had also been to Quebec to consult with Lord Durham and Sir John Colborne, and had returned in haste to Upper Canada. The movement in the frontier States was attributed to the disorganised state of affairs in the Canadas, arising out of the proceedings in England. However friendly may be the disposition of the Government of the Union, it must always be borne in mind that the General Government possesses slight controul over the people of the several states.

New York is the spot in which the rebels hold their councils. A letter from that city of the date of the 14th of November, from one who had peculiar sources of information, states that immense numbers of persons are enrolled all along the frontier, who are to take part at the proper time that is to say, when all is ready for another attempt. The numbers enrolled on both sides of the lines and in various towns this way (New York) amount to 60,000. There are plenty of people there deeply engaged in keeping the flame alive. These enrolments however are to be understood as contingent for their effect of events: and it may happen that the measures adopted in Canada may have the effect of reducing the probabilities of success so much that the adventurers of the United States may deem it advisable to hong back.

We understand (says the *Sun*) that the Government regards the news from Canada as much exaggerated. No doubt some alarm prevails at Montreal, but it is chiefly caused by reports from the American frontier, which are never much to be relied on. We hope therefore that the state of things there may not be so bad as it has been represented.

SPAIN.

There appears to be little or no news of importance afloat in the Spanish metropolis: in the proceedings of the Chamber of Deputies, the Ministers were attacked on the subject of the Quadruple Treaty, M. Martinez de la Rosa defended the part taken by King Louis Philippe in the contest, and maintained that the promptitude with which that monarch had acknowledged the cause of the Queen was a proof of his good intentions towards the constitution of Spain. The President of the Council and the Minister of Marine gave the Chamber to understand that the Government had been placed in great difficulty by the rival pretensions of Generals Espartero and Narvaez. General Seoane delivered a violent phillippic, at the end of the sitting, against the French Government, for the part it had played with regard to the Quadruple Alliance and declared that it was wrongly termed an allied Government. He maintained that the object of France was to keep alive the embers of civil discord in Spain, in order, at some future time, to further its sinister projects with regard to its own aggrandizement of territory, by seizing on all that extended from the Pyreness to the Ebro. The state of siege of the capital had been abolished by royal decree of the 14th November.

The *Phare* of Bayonne gives a letter of the 13th of November, from Saragossa, stating that, of 15 sergeants shot on the previous day in that city, in reprisal for the Christiano prisoners massacred by Cabrera's orders, seven, on their own confession, were monks. It was rumoured that Cabrera, on learning the executions at Valencia, Saragossa, Murcia, and Alicant, had ordered all the Christiano prisoners at Cautavieja to be shot, but that the Commandant of that place had refused to obey the order.

HANOVER.

A fraction of the German opposition (says the *Commerce*) is desirous of seeing on the throne of Hanover the Duke of Sussex. This Prince would be the legitimate heir to the crown of Hanover, if, conformably to the old German laws, the son of the present sovereign were declared incapable of reigning on account of his blindness. The well-known German political writer, Kluber, has declared in favour of the Duke of Sussex in a remarkable paper submitted to the German Diet, which however has hitherto paid no attention to the subject. The throne of Hanover thus appears likely to be the subject of much contestation.

RUSSIA.

A Petersburgh letter of the 3rd of November states, that the Emperor passed the whole of the previous day in the capital, and was every where greeted with enthusiastic loyalty. There was a grand reception at the Palace, which was attended by all the nobles and civil and military officers in Petersburgh. As soon as Marshal Paskiewitsch and General Yermaloff arrive they will accompany the Emperor on his tour through the south of Russia. The Empress and the Imperial Family will, it is said, meet him at Odessa, where the affairs of Turkey require his presence.

The *Petersburgh Journal* of the 10th of November announces the admission of Duke Maximilian of Leuchtenburg into the imperial service, with the rank of Major-General and the command of the regiment of hussars of Kieff.—A letter of the same date mentions that the young Duke was present with the Imperial Family at the representation of the *Fille du Danube*, and that this was the first time of his appearing in public with the uniform of a Russian General. A grand review took place on the 8th, at which the Duke accompanied the Emperor.

The *Augsburgh Gazette*, under the head of Posen, 13th of November, states, that the last accounts from the East were couched in a less warlike tone than the former news, and that the march of the Russian troops towards the frontiers had been discontinued. It is even stated that the last regiments which marched had received counter orders on their route. The change is attributed to the new policy prevalent at Constantinople, and to the unexpected warlike demonstration of the British Government in India.

TIMES.—Nov. 24.

Letters from Bayonne of the 20th inst. state that the failure of Moniagorri's expedition was to be mainly attributed to General Espartero. The Minister of War, by a despatch dated the 2d inst., in answer to a communication from the former, by which he had notified to the Government of Madrid his intention to enter Spain by Valcarlos, had invited him to come to an understandlng with the General-in-Chief on the subject, as Her Majesty had furnished him with instructions to promote by every means in his power the success of the expedition.

The convoy of money which was said to have been captured by the Carlists near Saragossa had sefely reached its destination.

The marriage of the Duke de Leuchtenberg with the Grand Duchess Maria, which took place on the 4th inst. at St. Petersburgh, is stated in our private letter to have given great offence to the national party. The Emperor had recently reviewed several corps of troops. Immediately after each review the soldiers reviewed were marched for the south, evidently with a view to hostilities in the direction of Turkey.

Count Matuszewic returned to St. Petersburgh on the 3d. inst.

The Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia left Milan for Vienna on the 10th inst. The day before his departure he had given a grand dinner, at which the Cardinal Archbishop of Milan was present.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

3rd Dragoons—Lieut. Newton is about to embark for Bengal.

The 15th Hussars are reported for India next year, or sooner if needed.

2nd Foot—Major Grenville is to join the depot.

Lieutenant Mansergh has embarked in the *Pyramus* convict ship for Van Diemen's Land in command of a party of the 21st Fusileers and 51st Light Infantry.

3rd—In consequence of its being ordered for service in Cauboul, recruiting has commenced with increased activity.

6th—Lieutenant Barry has landed from Bombay.

18th—It is generally believed this corps will go on to Bengal, and that three companies from the depot will be ordered to India.

21st—This corps will, it is expected, land in Bengal. The augmentation of officers is immediately to take place.

31st—Ensign Plasket has embarked in the *Pyramus* as second officer of the guard.

40th—Captain Curtis has taken command of the depot. The proposed exchange between Lieut.-Colonel Powell and Colonel Fearon, C. B., does *not* take place.

54th—The return of this regiment is still considered doubtful.

61st—Captain Eason, Lieutenant Fenwick, and Surgeon Blacke, have arrived from Ceylon. Lieut.-Colonel Forbes has taken command of the depot at Clonmel.—Lieut. Stephens won £200 at Thurles, by walking 50 miles in 10 hours.

It is understood to be the intention of Government to call out the Militia for training immediately, in order, should it be requisite for more troops of the line to be sent to Canada and India, they may be fit to relieve the regiments in Ireland.

At the last half-yearly examination at Sandhurst, first-class certificates of qualification were presented to Captain J. R. Brunker, 15th Regiment, Captain B. E. Layard, Ceylon Rifles, and Lieut. Petley, 92nd Regiment.

H. M. S. *Lily* has been ordered to the East Indies.

A considerable augmentation to the Army is contemplated, by making the six service companies of each Regiment 700 rank and file, and the four Depot companies 300 strong.

The Earl of Carnwath, Sir H. King, Sir A. Woodford, and Sir W. Guise, were applicants for the Colonelcy of the 95th Regiment, vacant by the demise of Sir C. Pratt. It was given to Sir J. Buchan.

The 1st Battalion of the Royals and the 7th Fusileers are next on the rostre, and in case of necessity may be sent to the East. The latter was inspected in Dublin on the 31st, *preparatory to going on foreign service*, and it is even said to have received orders to be in readiness to embark for India.

The patronage of the East India Company for the season has been determined on, and will be in the course of distribution forthwith. It will consist of about the same numbers, with an increased proportion of direct appointments, both cavalry and infantry, as last season.

The *Naval and Military Gazette*, has taken up the Memorial of the Bengal Medical Service, and insists upon the justice of its demands.—*Hurkaru Extra.*

PRIVATE LETTER FROM LORD DURHAM.—We have been favoured by a kind friend with an extract from a private letter which he has received from his Lordship, dated Quebec, 13rh October. The communication is highly interesting:—

"All Civil Government is now impracticable here. I return home to follow out the objects of my mission in the House of Lords, where, in truth, the Government of the Canadas is now conducted. The post of difficulty—of action—is now in that House, and there I must repair. Trust me, my good friend, I abandon not one iota of the objects of my mission—on the contrary, I hold to them as strongly as ever—and I believe, that contrary to their intentions, my enemies have unconsciously given me better means to carry them into effect. I hope to be in England by the middle or end of December. —(Dumfries Times.)

We congratulate our fellow townsmen (of Birmingham upon the prospect of a very improved state of trade between this country and America during the ensuing winter. It was stated by one of our most active merchants, at a public dinner last week, that orders to the amount of at least 100,000*l.* were received by the Great Western when she arrived from her October trip across the Atlantic.—*Birmingham Advertiser.*

There is no truth in the statement that Mr. Baron Bolland is about to retire in consequence of ill health, or from any other cause; and, consequently, no truth in the Solicitor-General's being likely to succeed him. We need hardly state that rumours of official changes are generally put forth as *feelers*, and that the public should be cautious how they receive *them* as true, except stated on better authority than mere report.—*Globe.*—*Ibid.*

There is a rumour of Lord Plunkett's retirement, and that Sir John Campbell will be his successor in the Irish Chancellorship. "Plain John" should keep a sharp look-out. Time presses; and unless he is resigned to continue a simple knight for the rest of his days, he would do well to conclude his bargain with the Whigs without delay. Sir Robert Rolfe, too, may lose his Judgeship. We suspect old Baron Bolland is following the Irish fashion, and only waits for the return of the Tories to find his strength unequal to the performance of his duties.—*Ibid*

The present Lord Chancellor is said to have reversed, or materially altered, more decisions of other judges than any of his predecessors; and that, for the most part, with the general concurrence of the profession—*Morning Herald Spectator.*—*Nov* 17.

STANDARD.—NOVEMBER, 24.

We have much pride and pleasure in laying before ours readers a letter from the American missionaries in Central Asia to Mr. M'Neill, which will be found in our last page.

It is surely gratifying to find that while the worst part of the American population are embarked in conspiracy and in outrageous crime in order to impair the power and influence of the empire, the better citizens of the Republic anxiously press forward to acknowledge that England is the best benefactress to the hnman race; and in relation to the best interests of of man, "as philanthropits and Christians," say these excellent men, "we do rejoice whenever we behold "indications of the extension of English influence in "Asia; for we feel confident that such indications "present the surest of human pledges of the amelio-"ration of both the temporal and eternal prospects of "men in any countries thus affected."

Never was a more glorious penegyric pronounced upon a nation than is conveyed in these few simple and eloquent words; and our grateful acknowledgements of the compliment must be the more unequivocal, as we know that it is deserved, and therefore sincerely paid.

RUSSIA.—CONSPIRACY IN ST. PETERSBURGH AND WARSAW.

You are already aware of a conspiracy detected in Wilna, and the sequestration of the goods of the parties implicated. The following correspondence of the *Commerce* gives an account of the same description in Warsaw. The letter, dated from that capital Nov. 4, says—"A government courier has arrived from St. Petersburgh, with dispatches for Field Marshall Paskewitsch, and a report was immediately circulated that a conspiracy had been discovered in the capital which had led to the arrest of several officers of the imperial guard. The courier brought a list of officers who were to be arrested in Warsaw, and other parts of Poland, as well as an autograph letter of Czar, enjoining the marshal to set out immediatly for St. Petersburgh. Immediately after the arrival of the courier, the Generals Kaisaron, Berg, and Storojenko, the chief of the police, were sent for to the field-marshal, and the cavalry of Caucasus, which is the body guard of that prince, was assembled in great haste. I relate to you these facts at the very moment of their occurrence, under an apprehension that orders will speedily be given to the post office to keep back all letters. Nobody has this day received letters from St. Petersburgh. The Russian journals have been distributed, but they being published under impertial censorship, contain no intelligence concerning the state of the capital. We have just learned that Simeon Konarski, the pretended emissary of the Polish emigration who was detain-

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ed at Urlna, has suffered himself to die of starvation in his prison. In a letter written to one of his friends, he states that he was about to commit suicide, lest the Russian authorities should by torture compel him to declare falsehoods that would compromise other citizens.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE,—Nov. 9.

Scots Fusilier Guards.—Lieut. and Captain P. F. W. Campbell to be Captain and Lieutenant Colonel, by purchase, vice Norval, who retires; Ensign and Lieut, J. H. Blair to be Lieutenant and Captain, by purchase, vice Campbell; George Augustus Constantine Earl of Mulgrave to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Blair.

1st Foot.—Ensign J. M'Court to be Adjutant, vice Heaton, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

3d Foot.—Ensign W. J. Dorchill to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Whitworth, deceased; Ensign R. H. Gall to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Dorchill, whose promotion, by purchase, has not taken place; Ensign W. D. Hilton, from the 9th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Gall.

6th Foot.—Ensign E. J. Blanckley, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice English, deceased; Ensign G. Finlay, from the 39th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Blanckley.

9th Foot.—C. S. Gaynor, Gent, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Hilton, appointed to the 3d Foot.

33d Foot.—Major T. Reid, from the half-pay unattached, to be Major, vice Sir E. Brackenbury, who exchanges; Capt. T. Savage, from the half-pay of the 14th Foot, to be Captain, vice Reid, promoted.

38th Foot.—W. H. Loftus, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Litchfield, who retires.

39th Foot.—O. W. Gray, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Finlay, appointed to the 6th Foot.

40th Foot.—Lieut. C. M. Wilson, from the 86th Foot to be Lieutenant, vice Bowen, who exchanges.

44th Foot.—Ensign F. J. C. Fortye, from the 85th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Shelton, promoted in the 9th Foot; S. Swinton, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Mitchell, appointed to the 96th Foot.

57th Foot.—Ensign G. H. Hunt to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Darling, promoted; L. Cassidy, Gent to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hunt.

64th Foot.—Staff Assistant Surgeon R. K. Kynoch to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Ottway, who exchanges.

80th Foot.—Captain W. H. Christie to be Major, by purchase, vice Bowler, who retires; Lieut. C. Steuart, from the 13th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Christie.

85th Foot.—Lieut. T. M. M'Neil Hamilton to be Captain, by purchase, vice Coryton, who retires; Ensign C. C. Donville to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hamilton; P. W. S. Ross, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase vice Domville; C. K. K. Tynte, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Fortye, appointed to the 44th Foot.

86th Foot—Lieut. H. T. Bowen, from the 40th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Wilson, who exchanges.

94th Foot.—Lieutenant R. M'Cleverty to be Captain, by purchase, vice Acklom, who retires; Ensign E. Morris to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice M'Cleverty; G. Mahon, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Morris.

UNATTACHED.

Brevet Major T. Reid, from the 33d Foot, to be Major, without purchase.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Assistant Surgeon J. C. Ottway, from the 64th Foot, to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces, vice Kynoch, who exchanges.

MEMORANDUM.

The Christian names of Ensign Wade, of the 81st Foot are Thomas Francis.

LONDON GAZETTE, TUESDAY, NOV. 20.

The Queen has appointed D. Sandison, Esq., to be her Majesty's Consul at Broussa; and has conferred the honour of Knighthood upon Capt. G. Tyler, R. N., Lieut.-Governor of St. Vincent.

WAR-OFFICE, Nov. 20.—8th Foot: Lieut. J. T. Liston to be Capt. by pur., v. Whitly, who ret: Ens. E. Lavie to be Lieut., by pur., v. Liston: A. Leslie to be Ens., by pur., v. Lavie—15th: Lieut. Hon. C. R. West from 43d F., to be Lieut., by pur., v. Coventry who ret.—42d: Ens. A. M'Donald, from h. p. of Glengarry Frencibles, to be Ens., v. Cameron, app. Adj.—43d: Ens. A. L. Cole to be Lieut., by pur., v. West, app. to 15th F: O. A. O. Gore to be Ensign, by pur., v. Cole—95th: Maj.-Gen Sir J. Ruchan to be Col. v. Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. Pratt. dec.—97th: Captain H. Maxwell, from 99th F. to be Capt., v. Cummin who ex.—99th: Capt. G. R. Cummin, from 97th F. to be Capt. v. Maxwell, who ex: Ens. T. H. Burgh to be Lieut. by pur. v. Rooke, who ret.: P. Johnston to be Ens. by pur. v. Burgh.

CEYLON RIFLE REGT.—Capt. T. Bonnor, from h. p. Unattached to be Capt. v. M. Conrady, who ex. rec. diff.: Sec. Lieut. W. Price to be Lieut. without pur. v. Fenwick, whose prom. without pur. has not taken place: Sec. Lieut. H. C. Bird to be Lieut. without pur. v. Mylius, prom.: Sec. Lieut. N. Fenwick to be First Lieut. by pur. v. Bird, whose pro. by pur. has been cancelled: Sec. Lieut. J. U. Vigors to be First Lieut. by pur. v. Smith, who ret.: G. Dorchill to be Sec. Lieut. by pur. v. Vigors.

BREVET.—Capt. T. Savage, of the 33d F., to be Maj. in Army; Capt. T. Bonnor, of Ceylon Rifle Regt., to be Major in Army.

MEMORANDUM.—The appointment of Lieut. Hollis, from h. p. of 57th F. to be Lieut. in 82d F., repaying diff. has not taken place.

WAR OFFICE, Nov. 8—Her Majesty has permitted the 14th Foot to bear on its colours and appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices granted to the regiment, the figure of a "Royal Tiger," with the word "India" superscribed, in commemoration of its services from 1807 to 1831.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY LORD LIEUTENANT: OXFORTSHIRE:—Cav.: C. Bowles to be Cor., v. R. Smallbones, ret.: E. Wright to be Cor.. v. L. Pickering prom.

WAR-OFFICE, NOV. 23.

4th Regiment of Dragoon Guards.—Cornet Thomas Oliver Watts Coster, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Tyssen, who retires; Edmund John Turner, gent., to be Cornet. by purchase, vice Coster.

13th Regiment of Light Dragoons.—Cornet James Allan Cameron, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Stewart, promoted in the 80th Foot; Martin Kirwan, gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Cameron.

Scots Fusilier Guards.—Ensign and Lieutenant Charles Francis Seymour, to be Lieutenant and Captain, by purchase, vice Sir Beresford B. M'Mahon, who retires; Robert Dennett Rodney, gent., to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Seymour.

6th Regiment of Foot.—Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Powell, from the 40th Regiment of Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Fearon, who exchanges.

17th Foot.—Staff Assistant Surgeon Arthur Saunders Thomson, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Barnes, deceased.

18th Foot.—Captain John Grattan, from a particular service, to be Captain, vice Richard Dunne, who retires upon half-pay Unattached; Sergeant-Major David Edwards, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Caulfield, deceased.

19th Foot.—Lieutenant Thomas Robert Travers, to be Paymaster, vice Fleming, deceased.

26th Foot.—Assistant-Surgeon William Godfrey Bace, M.D., from the 45th Regiment of Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Baird, who exchanges.

33d Foot.—Lieutenant Thomas Bunbury Gough, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Savage, who retires; Ensign John Stuart, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Gough; Nicholas Pelham Giveen, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Stuart.

40th Foot.—Brevet-Colonel Robert Bryce Fearon, from the 6th Regiment of Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Powell, who exchanges.

45th Foot.—Assistant-Surgeon Peter Baird, M.D., from the 26th Regiment of Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Bace, who exchanges.

49th Foot.—Richard Humphrys Garrett, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Robertson, deceased.

52d Foot.—Lieutenant Frederick G. Bull, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Paget, who retires; Ensign Edward Gough, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bull; Gentleman Cadet William Corbett, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Gough; Lieutenant Evely Henryn Frederick Pocklington, to be Adjutant, vice Hale, promoted.

60th Foot.—Second Lieutenant Sir Ross Mahon, Bart., to be First Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Weston, who retires; Hon. Adrian Hope, to be Second Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Mahon.

70th Foot.—Ensign John Morris Colston, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Corry, deceased; Quarter Master-Serjeant Joseph Webster, to be Ensign, vice Colston.

78th Foot.—Lieutenant and Adjutant John Edward N. Bull, to be Captain, without purchase, vice O'Keefe, deceased; Ensign Alexander Macleod Hay, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Eddington, appointed Adjutant; Serjeant-Major Frederick Knowles, from the 11th Light Dragoons, to be Ensign, vice Hay; Lieutenant Smollett Montgomerie Eddington, to be Adjutant, vice Bull, promoted.

82d Foot.—Lieutenant Eric Mackay, from the half-pay of the 79th Regiment of Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Quill, promoted; Ensign James Campbell Maclachlan, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Mackay, who retires; Thomas Lambert, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Maclachian.

88th Foot.—Ensign Edward Stirling Dickson, from the half-pay of the Royal York Rangers, to be Ensign, without purchase.

SHIPPING INTILLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.

Nov. 3, in the Downs, "Alfred," Jameson, from Bengal, 8th June, from St. Helena 12th Sept. "Kyle," Fletcher, from Bengal 2d July, from St. Helena 21st Sept. Nov. 5, "Java," Todd, from Bombay 12th July, from St. Helena 20th September.

Nov. 10—Off Liverpool, "Crusader," Wickman, from Bombay 26th July.

Nov. 20, off Penzance, "Larkins," Ingram, from Bengal 9th July, from the Cape—[This ship got in to Falmouth, after having been on shore, with twenty-six inches of water in her hold, and leaking fast. The passengers all landed.] Nov. 21, off Portsmouth, "Claudine," Kemp, from Madras 20th July, from the Cape—Sept., from St. Helena 27th Sept.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per "Robert," for Madras and Bengal [sailed Nov. 13]—Mrs. Hutchinson and family, for the Cape; Lieut. Gunning; Lieut. Turner; Miss Eutoff; Mr. and Mrs Eutoff; Mr. and Mrs. Newlyn; Miss Inglish; Mrs. and Miss Birrell; Mr. Newton; Rev. Van Dan kin and lady; Messrs. Hitch, Peyton Thomas, Henderson, Drury, Collyer, Inglish, Hadfield, Parrock, Wakefield, and Murray.

DEATH.

EUROPE.—Lately, in St. James's-street, Liut. Col. J. Gillespie, Bengal, retired. Nov. 4, at Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, aged 88, General Robert Phillips, Bengal Army, senior officer at house—Oct. 30, at his house in Duke-place.

(Extract of a Letter relating to the Larkins.)

"Falmouth, 20th Nov., 1838.

"At a last night we informed our friends ——, of your city, of the arrival of the ship Larkins, Captain Ingram, in a very leaky state, in consequence of her having struck heavily the day before on the Nundeep rocks near Scilly. After firing many guns, and hoisting a signal of distress off the Lizard yesterday, she was boarded by a number of men from the shore, who assisted the exhausted crew in keeping the four pumps continually at work, and succeeded in bringing her into this port. We were obliged to send on board a great many fresh hands to work the pumps, as there were about seven feet of water in the hold, and it seemed impossible to reduce this quantity. Competent surveyors have to-day surveyed the ship and have recommended that she should be brought into the inner harbour, and placed on the mud, which has been done, and that the cargo be forthwith discharged, which we are carrying into effect with all expedition."

SAILED.

Nov. 3. Eccles,	Paul,	for	China.
„ 5. Copeland,	Crawford,	„	China.
„ „ Cassandra,	Bell,	„	Bombay.
„ 8 William,	Hamlin,	„	Bombay.
„ 11 Lawrence,	Shaw,	„	Bengal,
„ „ Golconda,	Bell,	„	Bombay.
„ 13 Robarts,	Elder,	„	Mad. & Ben.
„ 14 Higginson,	Booth,	„	Bombay.
„ „ Frances,	Johnston,	„	Bengal.
„ „ Abbottsford,	Broadfort,	„	Bombay.
„ 17 T. Worthington,	From Llanelly,	„	Bombay.
„ „ British Merchant,	....		with coals.
„ „ Juverna,	....		....
„ „ Syria,	....		....
„ Hector,	....		....
„ 18 Hindoo,	Gill,	„	Bengal.
„ 20 Royal William,	Irwin,	„	Bengal.
„ 21 Caledonia,	Stroyan,	„	Bombay.
„ „ Gulnare,		„	Singapore.
„ 22 Mary Imrie,	Boyd,	„	Mauritius.

VESSELS ABOUT TO SAIL.

Nov. 25 Golden Fleece,	Hubbock,	for	Bengal.
„ 26 Maria,	Black,	„	Bombay.
„ 29 Lord Lowther,	Marquis,	„	Mad. & Ben.
„ 30 Severn,	Wake,	„	Mad. & Ben.
„ „ Euphrates,	Buckham,	„	Bombay.
Dec. 2 Indiana,	Gillett,	„	Bengal.
„ 3 Wilson,	Hamlin,	„	Bengal.
„ „ William Turner,	Roales,	„	Bengal.
„ 7 Triumph,	Green,	„	Bombay.
„ 10 Frankland,	Webb,	„	Bengal.
„ „ Thomas Lowry,	Bulley,	„	Bengal.
„ „ Rosaline,	Donrose,	„	Bengal.
„ 15 Kyle,	Fletcher,	„	Bengal.

PRICE CURRENT.

LONDON MARKETS.

(From the *London New Price Current* of Nov. 23.

SUGAR.—There has been less briskness in the British plantation market, yet considering the extensive purchases which have been made lately, 9,000 hhds., &c., having been sold during the past two weeks, a fair business has been transacted since our last in brown and yellow descriptions, and both grocers and refiners have been equal buyers, paying prices fully up to those of last Friday. 120 hhds. Barbadoes at public sale were principally sold at former rates, and brought 59s. to 66s. 6d. for low to fine quality. The stock on the 17th inst. amounted to 36,166 hhds. 4,111 tierces and 2,102 barrels, against 20,565 hhds. 2,622 tierces and 1,175 barrels on the 18th of November, 1837, by which it will be seen that the surplus has somewhat decreased. An increase in the delivery of about 600 hhds. when compared to last year's partly accounts for this, that of last week consisted of 2,793 hhds. 327 tierces and 227 barrels; besides which, on account of adverse winds, no reports have taken place at the Custom-house. On the 20th inst. the average price was 31s. 3½d.; on the 21st of November, 1837, 41s. 11d.; and on the 22d of November, 1836. 38s. 3d. For auction on Tuesday 130 casks Barbadoes are declared.

This afternoon there was more life in the market, and a good demand prevailed for both grocery and refining descriptions, the private purchases amounting to 1,100 hhds. and trs. at prices in some instances 6d. above those of yesterday. The quantity sold during the week, including three auctions, amounts to 3,100 hhds. and trs.

The advices received from the various West India islands this morning are of a favourable character, the negroes working freely, and generally the estates were at full work.

Two public sales of Barbadoes, consisting of 224 hhds. 5 trs. went off with spirit at an advance on Tuesday's prices of 1s.; fine brought 66s. to 67s.; good, 64s. to 64s. 6d.; mid. to good mid., 60s. 6d. to 63. 6d. ord., 58s. 6d. to 59s. 6d. per cwt.

Refined.—The grocers continue ready buyers, and for all descriptions of goods there has been a good demand; common sorts have brought previous rates, whilst for the better kinds rather higher prices have been obtained, lumps equal to the standard have brought 75s.; rather under, 73s.; and 70s. and 72s. for common and brown, the supply is by no means large. For export there has been nothing done since our last, the few orders here for trouble crushed are at 35s. to 36s., and the refiners would not be inclined to sell under 40s, whilst the home trade continue to pay 75s. for standard lumps, but no price has yet been fixed. Treacle continues to find ready buyers, and the supply being small rather higher prices have been obtained, 28s. to 28s. 6d. has been paid for common, and 29s. 6d. to 31s. for patent and the best old made, pieces and good descriptions of bastards have been in good demand at their former currency; but for ord. sorts of the latter there are still few buyers. Candy is without alteration; in Dutch crushed sugar large orders have been executed on the other side at 32s.; but there is no demand here, 33s. is still required.

Mauritius.—For yellow and the better descriptious of brown a good demand has prevailed, but ord. sorts have been taken less freely; previous prices, however, have been supported for all kinds; at auction 3,960 bags were all sold, mid. to good brown at 48s. to 51s.; ord., 45. to 46s.; low to mid. yellow, 52s. to 55s.; good mid. to good, 56s. to 61s.; fine, 63s. 6d.; the stock has further increased, and by the last returns it was 30,069 bags larger than at this period last year; the deliveries during the past week have have been 1,351 bags less than during the same time in 1837: an increase, however, may be shortly looked for, from the large business which has been done during the last two weeks; there has been no arrival, and no public sale is announced; the supply of good and fine yellow qualities is very small.

This afternoon 632 bags at public sale sold steadily at previous rates, low to mid. brown at 45s. 6d. to 48s.; mid. gravish yellow, 55s. 6d. to 56s. 6d.; good mid. yellow, 57s. 6d. to 58s.

East India.—For Manilla there are very few export orders here, and there being no speculative demand, the transactions since our last have been limitted, and only 2,000 out of 8,492 bags at auction found buyers at prices 6d. to 1s. under those of the last sale; good mid. brown sold at 21s. 6d. to 22s. very ord. to good ord. 18s. to 20s. 6d., washed 20s. 6d. to 21s; the remainder was taken in, low mid. brown to good dry grayish yellow at 21s. to 23s. 6d. In Siam we have no ransaction privately to report, and none has been offered at auction; the grocers have paid rather higher prices for small parcels of Bengal, but the supply of white descriptions continuing short large orders are still executed; 68s. has been obtained by private contract for the quality; at auction 140 bags sold at 67s. to 67s. 6d. for good white demp, 61. 6d. for good yellow, and low foxy brown at 45s. per cwt.

A public sale of 1,000 bags white Bengal advertised for today has been withdrawn.

This afternoon 1,500 bags Manilla have been sold by private contract at 22s. per cwt.

Foreign.—The market has been very quiet since this day week; in Havannah and Brazil there has been nothing done privately, and none has been offered at public sale, but importers remain firm and have rejected the offers which have been made at lower prices.

In France, the question having been adjourned relative to an alteration in the duty on French colonial sugar, prices have fallen to 48 francs to 50 francs, but at which large purchases have been made.

MOLASSES.—Buyers have come forward less freely, still a fair demand has prevailed for West India, and previous rates have been fully supported.

This afternoon at auction 72 purs. Barbadoes sold at full prices, fine at 30s.

COCOA.—The grocers continue reluctant buyers of British plantation, and the purchases privately have been limitted; none has been offered at auction; prices are the same as last week. Foreign is held firmly at the outstations, at which small parcels are selling.

COFFEE.—The high prices which still prevail for British plantation capse buyers to come forward cautiously, and the demand since our last has been limited for both clean and unclean descriptions, the reduced stocks, however, held by the town and country trade have given importers confidence, and previous have generally been obtained for all qualities: at auction, 105 casks 208 harrels and bags have been offered, a small part of which was sold—Jamaica mid to good mid. at 107s. to 113s., low mid. 505s., good to fine fine ord. 97s. to 103s.; Demerara good ord. 95s. to 86s. At present nothing is declared for auction, and there has been no arrival. The stock is 310 casks 3,186 barrels and bags heavier than at this period last year, the bulk of which is held by importers, and consists principally of good ord. to mid. clean descriptions. The import from the 1st of January to the present period has been 677 casks less, but 3,000 barrels and bags more, than during the same time in 1837. For East India descriptions, subject to the low rate of duty, there has been only a limited demand, the grocers taking only sufficient to supply their immediate wants, and at a public sale of 1,725 bags of Ceylon prices gave way 1s. to 1s. 6d., 599 bags were sound and brought 96s. 6d. to 98s. for good, 99s. for fine, and 103s. for fine ord. coloury, one lotipea brown 107s., the remainder was damaged and sold at 88s. to 99s. 6d.; good ord. sound cannot be purchased by private contract under 97s. An arrival of 4,000 bags is shortly expected. As present nothing is declared for public competition. The stock is 24,243 bags less than at this time in 1837, a small part only of which is held by importers. Mocha has been taken sparingly for home consumption, and although the supply is still small holders have lost that confidence which they have manifested of late, and at a public sale of 185 bales prices gave way 4s.; fair to mid. greenish clean garbled sold at 103s. 6d. to 110s., good yellow 116s. to 118s., and ord. brownish 402s. In Sumatra, Samarang, and other kinds there has been nothing doing by public sale or private contract, and prices remain the same as last quoted. The fareign market continues in a dull state. There has been nothing done privately in St. Domingo, and none has been offered at auction, but former rates are required; Brazil may be purchased on rather easier terms, and the transactions this week are only 60 bags, good ord. coloury at 40s. per cwt.; none has been offered at auction. The arrivals have been 42,119 bags greater than last year, the stock is now 34,191 bags larger than in 1837 at this period; nothing is declared for public sale.

This afternoon 970 bales Surat at public sale sold with spirit at full market prices, or ⅛d. above the last auction; common brought 4⅞d. to 4¾d., and good fair 4¾d. to 4⅞d. per lb.; they were principally taken by exporters.

OILS.—East India cocoa-nut has secured a pretty good sale at the advanced rates of last week. Olive has maintained its former currency, but the operations have only to a limited extent. Palm in small quantities has been selling at 45s., but orders to any extent could not be executed, the stock here being light.

SPICES.—The home trade buy sparingly of nutmegs, and for export there is no demand, but holders are not inclined to submit to lower prices, and bought in the whole of 28 casks at public sale at 4s. 8d. to 4s. 11d. for fair and good consumers. In the early part of the week the transactions in black pepper were again limited, and a small part only of 1,285 bags at public sale found buyers, but importers remain firm, and former rates were supported; middling dingy Malabar went at 4d., the remainder was taken in at 4⅛d. to 4¾d. for middling to good half heavy; but during the last two days the demand has considerably improved and 3,000 bags have changed hands by private contract; Sumatra good at 3⅞d. to 4d., common 3¾d., and, ord Malabar at 4d., which are easier prices. For pimento there are very few orders here for shipping, and the home trade purchase sparingly, but importers have refused to submit to lower prices, and bought in the whole of 190 bags at public sale at 3⅞d. to 3¾d. for low to good middling quality. There were buyers ⅛d. within the buying-in prices. Of cassia lignea the supply is short, and full rates are required, but the demand has been trivial. East and West India ginger have moved off slowly. Cloves have been inquired for.

This afternoon, 1,992 bags of Bengal ginger were offered at public sale, and bougfit in at 16s. 6d. to 24s. for low to good mid. quality.

TEA.—For black and green tea buyers are still compelled to pay small profits on last sale's rates, but the demand has been only for small breaks. Of common congou the supply is short, and there are no sellers under 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 3d.; ord. twankay is held for 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4½d. per lb. The deiveries of all descriptions continue large, and since this day week hove amounted to 494,000lb.

RICE.—East India has experienced a good home and export demand, and for Bengal and advance on previous rates of 6d. has been obtained; at public sale 2,740 bags sold readily at 17s. 6d. to 18s. for good mid white. Carolina has been in steady request by the grocers.

YELLOW.—The market has baen in an excited state since this day week, and prices have advanced 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d.; on the spot the demand has been extensive from both the town and country trade for Petersburgh yellow candle, and large parcels have been taken by chandlers as well as soap-makers at 58s. 6d. to 58s. 9d. for first quality. For delivery up to the end of the year and for the three first months of 1839, buyers have purchased freely, paying 58s. 9d. fyr the formers, and 59s. per cwt. for the latter; the bulk of the stock here is held by one party; for the three last months of next year there are buyers at 51s., but no sellers under 52s. In town tallow large sales have been made at improved prices. It is surprising that the prices of tallows should be so high at the present time, for the import from Russia this has been nearly on a par with that of last year, whilst the deliveries for consumption have fallen off upwards of 8,000 casks, leaving the stock rather heavier than at this time in 1837, yet prices are 16s. to 17s. higher than they were at that period, and the supply of home produce has been large this season.

SALTPETRE.—The demand for rough in the early part of the week abated, and not above 600 out of 1,553 bags of Calcutta at public sale were sold at rather easier prices; refraction 6¼ per cent. went at 24s. 6d. to 25s.; but since then holders have evinced more firmness, and bought in the whole of 2,300 bags Calcutta offered at auction at 6d. advance; refraction 7¼, at 25s. 6d.; refraction 4¼ to 3½, 26.; so that prices, when compared with those of Friday last, now no variation, and during the last two days buyers have evinced more disposition to do business, and have taken 1,600 bags by private contract at 25s. 6d. for 4 per cent. refraction. British refined has sold steadily for home use and export at 31s. to 31s, 6d.

This afternoon there was a good demand for rough, and 2,716 bags at public sale sold readily at previous rates; Calcutta, refraction 5½ per cent, brought 25s. to 25s. 6d.; refraction 3⅜, 25s. 6d. to 26s.; Bombay 5 per cent refraction, 25s. to 25s. 6d. per cwt.

COCHINEAL.—At previous rates there has been a steady demand; 80 bags at public sale sold readily, ord to mid, Mexican silvers at 5s. 8d. to 5s 11d.; ord, to mid. black, 6s. 4d. to 6s 7d.; Hondums ord. to mid. silver, 5s. 10d. to 6s. 1d. per pound.

FRUIT.—Old Patras currants have been in good request this week at 1s. to 2s. advance; old Zante have brought 70s.; in new Patras more doing. Valencia raisins are held firmly at 40s. to 42s.; sales in Carabourna, Elme, and Smryna have been made at prices quoted.

INDIGO.—Holders of East India still require an advance on the rates of the last quarterly sale of 6d. per pound; but the home and export demand has again been confined to only small lots: the deliveries, although not so large as they have been of late, are still pretty good. Spanish has maintained its former currency; but the private purchase have been limitted.

SPECTATOR.—NOVEMBER 24,

The adhesion of the French Government, and of Mehemet Ali, to the treaty between England and Turkey, is announced; Austria also had signified an intention of becoming a party to it and nothing more is said of the Russian threat to consider the ratification of the treaty as a declaration of war on the part of Turkey. According to the latest accounts it also appears, that Admiral Stopford sailed on the 27th of October, with the greater part of his squadron, for Malta; leaving howev r, four large ships of war in company with the Turkish fleet. It was thought probable, that, contrary to their usual custom, a part of the Turkish squadron would keep the sea during the winter, under the protection of the more experienced British seamen.

This intelligence has a tranquillizing effect, and throws damp on the warlike spirt which the news of last week had tended to excite. There is certainly more activity in our naval dockyards, millitary stores are in request, and the enlistment of marines is proceeding; but there really would appear to be no great occasion for extensive preparation from the now actual state of affairs in the East of Europe. The *Times* yesterday, in an article written to glorify Mr. Urqhart, whose laudation is also the theme of a long letter in the same journal from a Leavant merchant, endeavours to make out, not only that Lord Palmerston and Lord Ponsonby thwarted Mr. Urquhart's endeavavours to obtain the treaty from Turkey, but that Admiral Stopford had sailed to Malta with the view to afford the Sultan an excuse for *not* ratifying it!—one of the conditions on which the treaty was signed being as the *Times* and its correspondent would have their readers believe, the presence of the British fleet before Constantinoble. But there is no authority given for this improbale assertion. The adhesion of France and Austria to the treaty will, at any rate, insure its final ratification.

Notice has been given that Government will receive tenders for the supply of 100,000 32lb balls.—Courier.

The walls of the City and its environs are covered with pla ards, advertising for able-bodied seamen, petty officers, and stout boys, to join her Majesty's naval service; period of servitude five years. Among others, the following inducements are held out to enter the service—wages for able-bodied men, 34s. per month, to continue without deduction in sickness or health, during leave of absence, shipwreck, or capture; allotment of wages paid to wife or family punctually; good conduct leading to petty officers' rations, with pay exceeding 30l. per annum; a liberal allowance of provisions, grog, cocoa, tea, &c.; bounty paid to men in actual service; admission to Greenwich Hospital for wounds or service; letters free of postage; liberty to exercise trade or calling in every corporate town; their children eligible to Greenwich Hospital School; a month's pay in advance for pocket money.

The ships fitting out at Portsmouth for foreign stations are the Ganges, eighty-four guns; Racer, sixteen; Daphne, twenty; and Camelion, ten. The Magieienne, twenty-four, will shortly be commissioned there; also the Sapphire, twenty; Curlew, ten; and Waterwitch, ten. The Ætna surveying, ship, recently paid off, is to make another trip on the same service as soon as she can be proposed.—*Courier.*

It is expected that the Benbow, seventy-four, will shortly be commissioned at Portsmouth: she is quite ready for the purpose in the basin.

The new corvette Daphne, twenty guns, Capt. J. W. Dalling, (1828) is a very beautiful ship, similar to the Dido, and her dimensions are as follow—length 120 feet; keel, 97; breadth, 37; depth to hold, 18; draws 14 feet water aft and 10 forward.

Recruiting for the Marines is proceeding with spirit and success.—Morning Paper.

LIVERPOOL, SUNDAY EVENING. SIX O'CLOCK.

CANADA.

The Garrick New York packet ship, which was detained 15 days in the Channel by vexatious and adverse winds, reached Liverpool on the afternoon of yesterday, She brings 36 passengers.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a private letter, dated Montreal, the 20th of October, and written by a gentleman who has during many years been recognised as the head of one of the most respectable commercial houses in Canada. The unwelcome statements which his communication contains, induce us, in order that we may ensure for them that amount of credit to which we conscientiously believe them to be entitled, to preface the summary of them with this announcement. Morin, the notorious concocter of the 92 resolutions, which during the recent outbreak the revolutionary faction had the temerity to frame, is supposed to have assisted Theller and his recreant refugees in effecting their escape from the citadel of Quebec. Morin, we are told, has been in constant and close intercourse with Mr. Secretary Buller. The prejudice entertained against this functionary by the Loyalists is so influential, that the majority of them do not hesitate to denounce him as a *particeps criminis*, a withering accusation from the disgrace and odium of which we sincerely hope he may succeed in exculpating himself. We confess we were not pepared to receive from the gentlemen whose intelligence we quote the following gloomy augury, which lest it shoud be imagined we have mistaken or misstated it, we cite in his own words:—"The English are all of one mind—the Canadas are lost to us." "A civil war," he adds, "is inevitable." "Thousands of lives will be lost in the conflict." This correspondent concludes one of the most disconsolate and dreary epistles which it has ever been our ill fortune to peruse. with the expression of his conviction that "the sooner the Canadas are united to the States the better." The reason which he assigns for entertaining an opinion which we should have thought a Loyalist would have trembled to broach is, "they can never make French Canadians of the English." With a reiteration of our assertion, that the informant whom we cite is amply qualified to possess himself of intelligence which enable him to arrive at a correct conclusion, we leave the facts we have extracted to speak for themselves.

We learn that Lord Durham's only son is dangerously in in Canada.—*Standard. Sept.* 26.

The accounts from Spain are of the same disgustionng character as those we have recently had to notice. Massacres of prisoners on both sides continue; and the Queen's General, Van Halen, has assured Cabrera, that if he persist in his slaughters, all the Carlist prisoners, 10,000 in number, shall be put to death.

Senor ISTURITZ has been elected President of the Chamber of Deputies; and was offered the Presidency of the Administration, but declined it. The Duke de Frias, with singular humanity, had released the Carlist prisoners, recently arrested, on condition of their leaving Madrid.

A company has been formed to construct a railway between Birmining ham and Shrewsbury. The capital (will it be subscibed?) is put down at 600,000*l.* The diversion of travelling and traffic from Shrewsbury and other towns bordering on Wales, to Liverpool since the completion of the railway from London to Liverpool, has been a serious injury to the former places and the surrounding districts.

The last advices from Suez state the arrival of an English carriage at that place being the first which had ever crossed the dessert.

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